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366 THE
ENGLISH
SPELLING BOOK,

ACCOMPANIED BY
A PROGRESSIVE SERIES
ON
EASY AND FAMILIAR LESSONS,
INTENDED AS
AN INTRODUCTION
TO THE
READING AND SPELLING
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY WILLIAM MAVOR, LL.D.,
RECTOR OF WOODSTOCK, &c., &c.

New Stereotype Plates.

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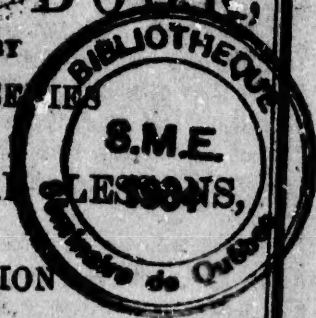
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THE
ENGLISH
SPELLING BOOK
OF
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ANN ARBOR
MICHIGAN
1914
S.M.E.
BY
WILLIAM STORR
M.D.
OF
ANN ARBOR
MICHIGAN
PUBLISHED
BY
THE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
LIBRARY
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PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of initiatory books for young children which have been written within these few years, by persons of distinguished abilities, and sanctioned with their names, it must still be allowed that there has not appeared a single Introduction to Reading, for the general use of Schools, that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular, compilations of Dyche, Dilworth, and Fenning.

For the neglect which we have alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a SPELLING BOOK. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice has ever been a task delegated to honourable hands; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in the nascent mind, is an employment that can reflect no discredit on the most illustrious talents.

Our sentiments and our conduct are much more influenced by early impressions than many seem willing to allow. The stream will always flow tinged with the nature of its source: a just maxim, a humane principle, a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be permanent and fixed. The first books we read can never be forgotten, nor the morals they inculcate be eradicated.

Hence, in the compilation of this little Volume, care has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to some useful purpose of information or instruction. Even in the more easy progressive lessons, it is hoped something will be found either to please or improve. The *Appendix* may be learned by heart, in part or wholly, at the discretion of the master. The short Prayers and Catechism of the Church ought early to be taught; for that education must always be defective, and even dangerous, which has not religion for its foundation!

The English Alphabet.

A a

B b

C c



Ape

Bell

Cock

D d

E e

F f



Dog

Ea-gle

Fox

G g

H h

I i



Goose

Horse

Ink-stand

The English Alphabet.

7

J j

K k

L l



Jug

Kite

Li-on

M m

N n

O o



Mouse

Nut

Owl

P p

Q q

R r



Pig

Queen

Rab-bit

The English Alphabet.

S s



Ship

T t



Top

U u



U-ni-corn

V v



Vul-ture

W w



Wolf

X x



Xerx-es

Y y



Yew-tree

Z z



Ze-bra

The Alphabet.

The Letters promiscuously arranged.

D B O F G E H A X U Y M V R W N K P J
O Z Q I S L T
z w x o c l y b d f p s m q n v h k r t g
e j a u i

The Italic Letters.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
T U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

The Vowels are, *a e i o u y*

The Consonants are, *b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t
v w x z*

Double and Triple Letters.

ff ff ff ff ff
fl fi ff ffi ffi

Diphthongs, &c.

Æ AE	Œ œ	æ ae	œ ee	& and	&c. <i>et cetera.</i>
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Old English Capitals.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q
R S T U V W X Y Z

Old English small

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Stops used in reading.

Comma. ,	Semi-colon. ;	Colon. :	Period. .	Interrogation. ?	Exclamation. !
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Syllables of Two Letters.

Lesson 1.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy

Lesson 2.

ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly

Lesson 3.

ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	su	sy

Lesson 4.

ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	wv	wi	wo	wu	wy
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu	zy
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	

Lesson 5.

ab	ac	ad	af	ag	al
eb	ec	ed	ef	eg	el
ib	ic	id	if	ig	il
ob	oc	od	of	og	ol
ub	uc	ud	uf	ug	ul

Syllables of two letters.

Lesson 6.

am	an	ap	ar	as	at
em	en	ep	er	es	et
im	in	ip	ir	is	it
om	on	op	or	os	ot
um	un	up	ur	us	ut

Lesson 7.

ax	am	on	yo	me	so
ex	of	no	he	be	wo
ix	ye	my	at	to	lo
ox	by	as	up	ye	go
ux	an	or	ho	we	do

Lesson 8.

in	so	am	an	if	ha
ay	oy	my	ye	be	as
oh	it	on	go	no	us
me	we	up	to	us	lo

Lesson 9.

He is up.	We go in.	So do we.
It is so.	Lo we go.	As we go.
Do ye so.	I go up.	If it be so.

Lesson 10.

I am he.	So do I.	I do go.
He is in.	It is an ox.	Is he on.
I go on.	He or me.	We do so.

Lesson 11.

Ah me!	Be it so.	Do so.
He is up.	I am to go.	It is I.
Ye do go.	So it is.	He is to go.

Lessons of Two Letters.

Lesson 12.

Ye go by us.

It is my ox.

Do as we do.

Ah me, it is so.

If we do go in.

So do we go on.

Lesson 13.

If he is to go.

I am to do so.

It is to be on.

Is it so or no?

If I do go in.

Am I to go on?

Easy words of THREE Letters.

Lesson 1.

bad

lad

pad

bed

led

red

dad

mad

sad

fed

ned

wed

Lesson 2.

bid

hid

lid

god

nod

bud

did

kid

rid

hod

rod

mud

Lesson 3.

bag

gag

lag

rag

wag

leg

fag

hag

nag

tag

beg

peg

Lesson 4.

big

wig

dog

jog

hug

pug

dig

bog

fog

bug

jug

rug

fg

log

hog

dug

mug

tug

Lesson 5.

cam

gam

dim

rim

hum

sum

ham

hem

him

gum

mum

rum

Lesson 6.

can

pan

zan

hen

din

kin

fan

ran

den

men

fin

pin

man

van

fen

pen

gin

sin

is so.
go in.
go on.

no!
in.
go on!

red
wed

bud
mud

leg
peg

pug
rug
tug

sum
rum

kin
pin
sin

Words of FIVE and SIX Letters

17

launch	freeze	trump	thank	spark
bench	small	brand	blank	snarl
tench	stall	grand	flank	twirl
arch	dwelt	stand	plank	whirl
march	knell	strand	plant	churl
parch	quell	blend	brink	churn
batch	shell	spend	chink	spurn
hatch	smell	blind	clink	stern
latch	spell	grind	drink	scorn
catch	swell	bring	blink	thorn
fetch	chill	cling	slink	shorn
itch	drill	fling	think	sworn
ditch	skill	sling	alunk	sport
pitch	spill	sting	drunk	smart
witch	still	swing	trunk	chart
gnat	swill	thing	rhyme	start
knack	droll	wring	thyme	shirt
knock	stork	spring	scene	skirt
kneel	qualm	string	scythe	spirt
knob	psalm	twang	scheme	short
know	whelm	wrong	school	snort
fight	whelp	strong	grant	clash
knight	smelt	throng	slant	crash
light	spelt	prong	scent	flash
might	spilt	clung	spent	plash
night	stilt	strung	flint	smash
right	thumb	flung	blunt	trash
sight	dumb	stung	grunt	wash
tight	bomb	swung	board	squash
blight	cramp	wrung	hoard	flesh
flight	stamp	crank	sword	fresh
plight	champ	drank	scarf	bruch
bright	clamp	frank	scurf	crush
breeze	plump	prank	shark	flush
sneeze	stump	shank		

Words not exceeding six Letters.

plush	crest	bee	house	teeth
brisk	twist	coach	cow	eyes
whisk	ghast	cart	gate	nose
whisp	ghost	pie	east	lips
clasp	thrust	tart	west	tongue
grasp	crust	milk	north	throat
brass	trust	jack	south	cheeks
glass	crost	tom	dark	legs
bless	frost	sam	light	arms
dress	dog	will	night	feet
stress	man	fire	day	hand
bliss	boy	smoke	rain	head
dross	girl	sun	snow	comb
gloss	egg	moon	hail	
blast	hen	stars	wind	bath
bleat	cock	rod	face	hast
chest	book	stick	neck	doth
				dost

Common Words to be known at sight.

And	this	all	our	your	art.	will
an	that	as	they	what	is	would
the	but	he	them	these	are	shall
of	no	she	their	those	was	should
for	not	it	who	there	were	may
from	with	him	whom	some	been	might
to	up	her	whole	when	have	can
on	or	we	which	be	has	could
by.	if	us	you	am	had	must

Words to be known at sight, with Capitals.

The	For	By	If	He	Him	Our
An	On	Up	No	As	Her	You
Of	To	Or	All	She	We	Be
And	This	But	Not	It	Us	Might

Words to be known at sight, with Capitals. 19

Would	Could	Whole	Whom	Those	Which	Was
Shall	Will	Has	Are	With	Your	Were
May	Had	Am	Who	They	What	Been
Can	From	Art	Their	When	These	Have
Should	That	Is	Them	Some	There	Must

Lessons on the alphabet

Al	ale	fan	fane	mop	mope	sam	sam
bab	babe	fat	fate	mor	more	sid	side
bal	bale	fin	fine	mut	mute	sir	sire
ban	bane	fir	fire	nam	name	sit	site
bar	bare	for	fore	nod	node	sol	sole
bas	base	gal	gale	nor	nore	sur	sure
bid	bide	gam	game	not	note	tai	tale
bil	bile	gat	gate	od	ode	tam	tam
bit	bite	gor	gore	pan	pane	tap	tape
cal	cane	har	hare	par	pare	tar	tare
cam	came	hat	hate	pil	pile	tid	tide
car	care	her	here	pin	pine	tim	time
cap	cape	hid	hide	pol	pole	ton	tone
con	cone	hop	hope	por	pore	top	tope
cop	cope	hol	hole	rat	rate	tub	tube
dal	dale	kit	kite	rid	ride	tun	tune
dau	dame	lad	lade	rip	ripe	van	vane
dar	dare	mad	made	rob	robe	val	vale
dat	date	man	mane	rod	rode	vil	vile
din	dine	mar	mare	rop	rope	vin	vine
dol	dole	mat	mate	rot	rote	vot	vote
dom	dome	mil	mile	rud	rude	wid	wide
dot	dote	mod	mode	rul	rule	win	wine
fam	fame	mol	mole	sal	sale	wir	wire

Lessons of ONE Syllable.

Lessons, consisting of easy Words of ONE Syllable.

Lesson 1.

A mad ox
An old man
A new fan

A wild colt
A tame cat
A lean cow

A live calf
A gold ring
A warm muff

Lesson 2.

A fat duck
He can tell
You can tell
I am tall

A lame pig
You will fall
He must sell
I shall dig

A good dog
He may beg
I will run
Tom was hot

Lesson 3.

She is well
You can walk
Do not slip
Fill that box

He did laugh
Ride your nag
Ring the bell
Spin the top

He is cold
Fly your kite
Give it me
Take your bat

Lesson 4.

Take this book
A good boy
A bad man
A dear girl
A fine lad

Toss that ball
A sad dog
A soft bed
A nice cake
A long stick

Buy it for us
A new whip
Get your book
Go to the door
Come to the fire

Lesson 5.

Speak out
Do not cry
I love you
Look at it

Do you love me
Be a good girl
I like good boys
All will love you

Come and read
Hear what I say
Do as you are bid
Mind your book

Lessons of ONE Syllable.

21

Lesson 6.

Come, James, make haste. Now read your book. Here is a pin to point with. Do not tear the book. Spell that word. That is a good boy. Now go and play till I call you in.

Lesson 7.

A cat has soft fur and a long tail. She looks meek, but she is sly; and if she finds a rat or a mouse, she will fly at him and kill him soon. She will catch birds and kill them.

Lesson 8.

When you have read your book, you shall go to play. Will you have a top, or a ball, or a kite to play with? If you have a top, you should spin it; if you have a ball, you must toss it; if you have a kite, you ought to fly it.

Lesson 9.

The sun shines. Open your eyes, good girl. Get up. Maid, come and dress Jane. Boil some milk for a poor girl. Do not spill the milk. Hold the spoon in your right hand. Do not throw the bread on the ground. Bread is made to eat, and you must not waste it.

Lesson 10.

What are eyes for?—To see with.
What are ears for?—To hear with.
What is a tongue for?—To talk with.
What are teeth for?—To eat with.
What is a nose for?—To smell with.
What are legs for?—To walk with.
What are books for?—To learn with.

ONE Syllable.

ive calf
old ring
arm muff

od dog
ay beg
run
was hot

cold
ur kite
me
our bat

or us
ship
book
e door
the fire

read
I say
re bid
book

Lessons of ONE Syllable.

Lesson 11.

Try to learn fast. Thank those who teach you. Strive to speak plain. Speak as if the words were your own. Do not bawl; nor yet speak in too low a voice. Speak so that all in the room may hear you. Read as you talk.

Lesson 12.

Look! there is our dog Tray. He takes good care of the house. He will bark, but he will not bite, if you do not hurt him. Here is a fine sleek cat. She purrs and frisks, and wags her tail. Do not tease her, or she will scratch you, and make you bleed. See what a sweet bird this is. Look at his bright eyes, his fine wings, and nice long tail.

Lesson 13.

Miss May makes all her friends laugh at her; if a poor mouse runs by her, she screams for an hour; and a bee on her frock will put her in a fit; if a small fly should get on her hair, and buzz in her ear, she would call all in the house to help her, as if she was hurt.

Lesson 14.

You must not hurt live things. You should not kill poor flies, nor pull off their legs nor wings. You must not hurt bees, for they do good, and will not sting you, if you do not touch them. All things that have life can feel as well as you can, and should not be hurt.

Lesson 15.

Please to give me a plum. Here is one.

I want more, I want ten if you please. Here are ten. Count them. I will. One (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10).

Lesson 16.

Tom fell in the pond; they got him out, but he was wet and cold; and his eyes were shut; and then he was sick, and they put him to bed; and he was long ill and weak, and could not stand. Why did he go near the pond? He had been told not to go, for fear he should fall in; but he would go, and he did fall in; it was his own fault, and he was a bad boy. Mind and do not do the same.

Lesson 17.

Jack Hall was a good boy. He went to school, and took pains to learn as he ought. When he was in school, he kept to his books, till all his tasks were done; and then when he came out, he could play with a good heart, for he knew that he had time; and he was so kind that all the boys were glad to play with him.

When he was one of the least boys in the school, he made all the great boys his friends; and when he grew a great boy, he was a friend to all that were less than he was. He was not once known to fight, or to use one of the boys ill, as long as he staid at school.

Be like Jack Hall, and you too will gain the love of all who know you.

Words of ONE Syllable.

Exercises in Words of ONE SYLLABLE, containing the DIPHTHONGS.

ai, ei, oi, ea, oa, ie, ue, ui, au, ou.

AID	air	spoil	speak	leap
laid	fair	coin	scream	reap
maid	hair	join	sneak	cheap
paid	pair	loin	deal	ear
waid	chair	groin	meal	dear
braid	stair	joint	peal	fear
staid	bait	point	seal	hear
gain	gait		teal	near
main	wait	pea	steal	sear
pain	said	sea	sweal	year
rain	saith	tea	beam	blear
blain		flea	ream	clear
chain	neigh	plea	seam	smear
brain	weigh	each	team	spear
drain	eight	beach	bream	ease
grain	weight	leach	cream	pease
train	reign	peach	dream	tease
slain	vein	reach	fleam	please
stain	feign	teach	gleam	seas
swain	rein	bleach	steam	fleas
twain	heir	breach	scream	cease
sprain	their	preach	stream	peace
strain	height	beak	bean	grease
faint	voice	peak	dean	east
paint	choice	leak	mean	beast
saint	void	weak	lean	feast
plaint	soil	bleak	clean	least
plait	toil	freak	glean	eat
faith	broil	sneak	heap	beat

fea
hea
me
nea
pea
sea
tea
ble
che
tre
wh
roa
dea
hea
we
ste
bre
sw
thr
dea
bre
sea
ea
pea
ear
lea
ear
dea
hea

Ach
adz
aish
yach

Words with Diphthongs.

25

containing

ou.

leap
reap
cheap
ear
dear
fear
hear
near
sear
year
blear
clear
smear
pear
ease
sease
lease
eas
eas
eas
eace
ease
st
ast
st

feat	heart	boast	pies	cloud
heat	great	roast	ties	plough
meat	bear	toast	—	bough
neat	pear	boat	ques.	bound
peat		coat	guest	sound
seat	coach	goat		hound
teat	poach	moat	suit	pound
bleat	roach	float	fruit	round
cheat	goad	throat	juice	sound
treat	load	broad	sluice	wound
wheat	road	groat	bruise	ground
realm	toad		cruise	
dealt	wood	brief	build	sour
health	loaf	chief	guild	flour
wealth	oak	grief	built	bout
stealth	coal	thief	guilt	gout
breast	foal	liege	guise	doubt
sweat	goal	mien		lout
threat	shoal	siege	fraud	pout
death	roam	field	daunt	roust
breath	foam	wield	jaunt	bought
search	loam	yield	haunt	thought
earl	loan	shield	vaunt	ought
pearl	moan	fierce	caught	though
earn	gan	pierce	taught	four
learn	oar	tierce	fraught	pour
earth	hoar	grieve	aunt	tough
dearth	roar	thieve		rough
hearth	soar	have	loud	your

Words of arbitrary sound.

Ache	laugh	lien	trachm	quoif
adze	toe	quay	hymn	aye
aisle	choir	schism	gymn	quoit
yacht	pique	czar	gal	ewe

LESSONS IN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

LESSON 1.

I knew a nice girl, but she was not good; she was cross, and told fibs. One day she went out to take a walk in the fields, and tore her frock in a bush; and when she came home, she said she had not done it, but that the dog had done it with his paw. Was that good?—No.

Her aunt gave her a cake; and she thought if John saw it, he would want to have a bit; and she did not choose he should; so she put it in a box and hid it, that he might not see it. The next day she went to eat some of her cake, but it was gone; there was a hole in the box, and a mouse had crept in and eat it all. She then did cry so much that the nurse thought she was hurt; but when she told her what the mouse had done, she said she was glad of it; and that it was a bad thing to wish to eat it all, and not give a bit to John.

LESSON 2.

Miss Jane Bond had a new doll; and her good Aunt, who bought it, gave her some cloth to make a shift for it. She gave her a coat too, and a pair of stays, and a yard of twist with a tag to it, for a lace; a pair of red shoes, and a piece of blue silk to make doll a slip, some gauze for a frock, and a broad white sash.

Now these were fine things, you know; but Miss Jane had no thread, so she could not make doll's clothes when she had cut them out; but her kind Aunt gave her some thread too, and then she went hard to work, and made doll quite smart in a short time.

not good; she
she went out
her frock in a
said she had
e it with his

he thought if
a bit; and
put it in a
ee it. The
er cake, but
box, and a
he then did
t she was
mouse had
that it was
give a bit

her good
h to make
and a pair
to it, for
e of blue
a frock,

ow; but
not make
but her
and then
te smart

Lessons of ONE Syllable.

27

LESSON 3.

Miss Rose was a good child; she did at all times what she was bid. She got all her tasks by heart, and did her work quite well. One day she had learnt a long task in her book, and done some nice work; so her Aunt said, you are a good girl, my dear, and I will take you with me to see Miss Cox.

So Miss Rose went with her Aunt, and Miss Cox was quite glad to see her, and took her to her play-room, where they saw a Doll's house, with rooms in it; there were eight rooms; and there were in these rooms chairs, and stools, and beds, and plates, and cups, and spoons, and knives, and forks, and mugs, and a screen, and I do not know what. So Miss Rose was glad she had done her work, and said her task so well; for if she had not, she would have staid at home, and lost the sight of the Doll's house.

LESSON 4.

Charles went out to walk in the fields; he saw a bird, and ran to catch it; and when they said, Do not take the poor bird; what will you do with it? He said, I will put it in a cage and keep it. But they told him he must not; for they were sure he would not like to be shut up in a cage, and run no more in the fields—why then should the poor bird like it? So Charles let the poor thing fly.

LESSON 5.

Frank Pitt was a great boy; he had such a pair of fat cheeks that he could scarce see out of his eyes, for you must know that Frank would sit and eat all day long. First he would have a

great mess of rice milk, in an hour's time he would ask for bread and cheese, then he would eat loads of fruit and cakes: and as for meat and pies, if you had seen him eat them, it would have made you stare. Then he would drink as much as he ate. But Frank could not long go on so, no one can feed in this way but it must make him ill; and this was the case with Frank Pitt: nay, he was like to die; but he did get well at last, though it was a long while first.

LESSON 6.

Frank Pitt went out to walk in the fields; he found a nest, and took out the young birds; he brought them home, but they did not know how to eat, and he did not know how to feed them; so the poor things were soon dead; and then he went to see if he could get more, but he found the poor old bird close by the nest; her young ones were gone, and she was sad, and did cry: Frank was sad too, but he could not bring them back; they were all dead and gone. Poor Frank! I know he did not mean to let them die; but why did he take them from their nest, from the old bird, who would have fed them, and could take care of them? How would he like to be stole from his home?

LESSON 7.

Look at Jane; her hand is bound up in a cloth; you do not know what ails it, but I will tell you. She had a mind to try if she could poke the fire, though she had been told she must not do it; and it would have been well for her if she had not tried; for she had not strength for such work.

as that, and she fell with her hand on the bar of the grate; which burnt her much, and gave her great pain; and she cannot work or play, or do the least thing with her hand. It was a sad thing not to mind what was said to her.

LESSON 8.

In the lane I met some boys; they had a dog with them, and they would make him draw a cart; but it was full of great stones, and he could not draw it. Poor dog! he would have done it to please them, if he could: but he could not move it; and when they saw that he did not, they got a great stick to beat him with, but I could not let them do that. So I took the stick from them, and drove them off; and when they were gone, I let the dog loose, and hid the cart in the hedge, where I hope they will not find it.

It is a sad thing when boys beat poor dumb things: if the dog had not been good, he would have bit them; but he was good, and ought not to have been hurt.

LESSON 9.

I once saw a young girl tie a string to a bird's leg, and pull it through the yard. But it could not go so fast as she did; she ran, and it went hop, hop, to try to keep up with her, but it broke its poor leg, and there it lay on the hard stones, and its head was hurt; and the poor bird was soon dead. So I told her maid not to let her have birds, if she was to use them so ill; and she has not had one since that time.

Words of two Syllables.

WORDS ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

Observation. The double accent (") when it unavoidably occurs, shows that the following consonant is to be pronounced in both syllables; as co"-py, pronounced cop-py.

AB-BA			
ab-bot	al-mond	ar-dour	bad-ness
ab-ject	a"-loe	ar-gent	ba-fle
a-ble	al-so	ar-gue	bag-gage
ab-scess	al-tar	ar-id	bai-liff
ab-sent	al-ter	arm-ed	ba-ker
ab-tract	al-um	ar-mour	bal-ance
ac-cent	al-ways	ar-my	bald-ness
a"-cid	am-ber	ar-rant	bale-ful
a-corn	am-ble	ar-row	bal-lad
a-cre	ain-bush	art-ful	bal-last
ac-rid	am-ple	art-ist	bal-lot
act-ive	an-chor	art-less	bal-um
act-or	an-gel	ash-es	band-age
act-ress	an-ger	ask-er	band-box
ad-age	an-gle	as-pect	bar-dy
ad-der	an-gry	as-pen	bane-ful
ad-dle	an-cle	as-sets	ban-ish
ad-vent	an-nals	asth-ma	bank-er
ad-verb	an-swer	au-dit	bank-rupt
ad-verse	an-tic	au-thor	ban-ner
af-ter	an-vil	aw-ful	ban-quet
a-ged	a-ny	ax-is	ban-ter
a-gent	ap-ple	a-zure	bant-ling
a"-gile	a-pril	Bab-ble	bap-tism
a-gue	a-pron	bab-bler	bar-bed
ail-ment	apt-ness	ba-by	bar-ber
ai-ry	ar-bour	back-bite	bare-foot
al-der	ar-cher	back-ward	bare-ness
al-ley	arc-tic	ba-con	bar-gain
	ar-dent	bad-ger	bark-ing

SYLLABLE.

it unavoidably oc-
to be pronounced
cop-py.

bad-ness
baf-ful
bag-gage
bai-liff
ba-ker
bal-ance
bald-ness
bale-ful
bal-lad
bal-last
bal-lot
bal-ram
band-age
band-box
bar-dy
bane-ful
ban-ish
bank-er
bank-rupt
ban-ner
ban-quet
ban-ter
bant-ling
bap-tism
bar-bed
bar-ber
bare-foot
bare-ness
bar-gain
bar-king

Words of two Syllables.

bar-ley
bar-on
bar-ren
bar-row
bar-ter
base-ness
bash-ful
bas-in
bas-ket
bas-tard
bat-ten
bat-tle
bawl-ing
bea-con
bea-dle
bea-my
beard-less
bear-er
beast-ly
beat-er
beau-ty
bed-ding
bee-hive
beg-gar
be-ing
bed-lam
bed-time
bel-fry
bel-man
bel-low
bel-ly
ber-ry
be-som
bet-ter
bo"vy
bi-as

bib-ber
bi-ble
bid-der
big-ness
big-ot
hil-let
bind-er
bind-ing
birch-en
bird-lime
birth-day
bish-op
bit-ter
bit-tern
black-en
black-ness
blad-der
blame-less
blan-dish
blan-ket
bleak-ness
bleat-ing
bleed-ing
blem-ish
bless-ing
blind-fold
blind-ness
blis-ter
bloat-ed
blood-shed
bloo"dy
bloom-ing
blos-som
blow-ing
blub-ber
blue-ness

blun-der
blunt-less
blus-ter
board-er
boast-er
boast-ing
bob-bin
bod-kin
bo"dy
bog-gle
boil-er
bold-ness
bol-ster
bon-dage
bon-fire
bon-net
bon-ny
bo-ny
boo-by
book-ish
boor-ish
boo-ty
bor-der
bor-row
bot-tle
bot-tom
bound-less
boun-ty
bow-els
bow-er
box-er
boy-ish
brace-let
brack-et
brack-ish
brag-ger

bram-ble
bra-ndish
brave-ly
brawl-ing
braw-ny
bra-zen
break-fast
breast-plate
breath-less
breed-ing
brew-er
bri-er
brick-bat
brick-kiln
bri-dal
bride-maid
bri-dle
brief-ly
bri-ar
bright-ness
brim-mer
brim-stone
bring-er
bri-ny
bris-tle
brit-tle
bro-ken
bro-ker
bru-tal
bru-tish
bub-ble
buck-et
buc-kle
buck-ler
buck-ram
bud-get

buf-fet	can-did	chal-ice	chop-ping
bug-bear	can-dle	chal-lenge	chris-ten
bu-gle	can-ker	cham-ber	chuc-kle
bul-ky	can-non	chan-cel	churl-ish
bul-let	cant-er	chand-ler	churn-ing
bul-rush	can-vas	chan-ger	ci-der
bul-wark	ca-per	chang-ing	cin-der
bum-per	ca-pon	chan-nel	ci-pher
bump-kin	cap-tain	chap-el	cir-cle
bun-dle	cap-tive	chap-lain	cis-tern
bun-gle	cap-ture	chap-let	cit-ron
bun-gler	car-case	chap-man	ci"-ty
bur-den	card-er	chap-ter	clam-ber
bur-gess	care-ful	char-coal	clam-my
burn-er	care-less	char-ger	clam-our
burn-ing	car-nage	charm-er	clap-per
bur-nish	car-rot	charm-ing	clar-et
bush-el	car-pet	char-ter	clas-sic
bus-tle	car-ter	chas-ten	clat-ter
but-cher	carv-er	chat-tels	clean-ly
but-ler	case-ment	chat-ter	clear-ness
but-ter	cas-ket	cheap-en	cler-gy
but-tock	cast-or	cheap-ness	clev-er
bux-om	cas-tle	cheat-er	cli-ent
buz-zard	can-dle	cheer-ful	cli-mate
Cab-bage	cav-il	chem-ist	cling-er
cab-in	cause-way	cher-ish	clog-gy
ca-ble	caus-tic	cher-ry	clois-ter
cad-dy	ce-dar	ches-nut	clo-ser
ca-dence	ceil-ing	chief-ly	clo-set
call-ing	cel-lar	child-hood	clou-dy
cal-lous	cen-sure	child-ish	clo-ver
cam-bric	cen-tre	chil-dren	clo-ven
cam-let	ce-rate	chim-ney	clown-ish
can-cel	cer-tain	chis-el	clus-ter
can-cer	chal-dron	cho-ler	clum-sy

les.

chop-ping
chris-ten
chuc-kle
churl-ish
churn-ing
ci-der
cin-der
ci-pher
cir-cle
cis-tern
cit-ron
ci"-ty
clam-ber
clam-my
clam-our
clap-per
clar-et
clas-sic
clat-ter
clean-ly
clear-ness
cler-gy
clever
cli-ent
cli-mate
ling-er
log-gy
ois-ter
o-ser
o-set
ou-dy
o-ver
o-ven
own-ish
s-ter
m-sy

Words of two Syllables.

clot-ty	con-quest	cross-ness	dal-ly
cob-bler	con-stant	crotch-et	dam-age
cob-nut	con-sul	crude-ly	dam-ask
cob-web	con-test	cru-el	dam-sel
cock-pit	con-text	cru-et	dan-cer
cod-lin	con-tract	crum-ple	dan-dle
cof-fee	con-vent	crup-per	dan-driff
cold-ness	con-vert	crus-ty	dan-gle
col-lar	con-vex	crys-tal	dap-per
col-lect	con-vict	cud-gel	dark-ness
col-lege	cool-er	cul-prit	dar-ling
col-lop	cool-ness	cum-ber	das-tard
col-lon	coop-er	cun-ning	daz-zle
col-our	cop-per	cup-board	dear-ly
com-bat	co"-py	cu-rate	dear-ness
come-ly	cord-age	cur-dle	dead-ly
com-er	cor-nar	cur-few	death-less
com-et	cos-tive	curl-ing	debt-or
com-fort	cost-ly	cur-rant	de-cent
com-ma	cot-ton	curt-sey	de-ist
com-ment	cov-er	cur-rent	del-uge
com-merce	coun-cil	cur-ry	dib-ble
com-mon	coun-sel	curs-ed	dic-tate
com-pact	coun-ter	cur-tain	di-et
com-pass	coun-ty	cur-ved	dif-fer
com-pound	coup-let	cus-tard	dim-ness
com-rade	court-ly	cus-tom	dim-ple
con-cave	cow-ard	cut-ler	din-ner
con-cert	cou-sin	cyn-ic	dis-cord
con-cord	crack-er	cy-press	dis-mal
con-course	crac-kle	Dab-ble	dis-tance
con-duct	craf-ty	dan-ger	dis-tant
con-duit	crea-tur	dag-ger	do-er
con-flict	cred-it	dai-ly	dog-ger
con-grass	crib-bage	dain-ty	dol-lar
con-quer	crook-ed	dai-ry	dol-phin

do-nor	ed-ict	fal-low	fin-ish
dor-mant	ef-fort	false-hood	firm-ness
doub-let	e-gress	fam-ine	fix-ed
doubt-ful	ei-ther	fam-ish	flab-by
doubt-less	el-bow	fa-mous	flag-on
dough-ty	el-der	fan-cy	fla-grant
dow-er	em-blem	farm-er	flan-nel
dow-las	em-met	far-row	fla-vour
dow-ny	em-pire	far-ther	flesh-ly
drag-gle	emp-ty	fas-ten	flo-rist
drag-on	end-less	fa-tal	flow-er
dra-per	en-ter	fath-er	flus-ter
draw-er	en-try	faul-ty	flut-ter
draw-ing	en-voy	fa-vour	fol-low
dread-ful	en-vy	fawn-ing	fol-ly
dream-er	eph-od	fear-ful	fond-ler
dri-ver	ep-ic	feath-er	fool-ish
drop-sy	e-qual	fee-ble	foot-step
drub-bing	er-ror	fee-ling	fore-cast
drum-mer	es-say	feign-ed	fore-most
drunk-ard	es-sence	fel-low	fore-sight
du-el	eth-ic	fel-on	fore-head
duke-dom	e-ven	fe-male	for-est
dul-ness	ev-er	fen-der	for-mal
du-rance	e-vil	fer-til	for-mer
du-ty	ex-it	fer-tile	fort-night
dwelling	eye-sight	fer-vent	for-tune
dwin-dle	eye-sore	fes-ter	found-er
Ea-ger	Fa-ble	fet-ter	foun-tain
ea-gle	fa-bric	fe-ver	fowl-er
east-er	fa-cing	fid-dle	fra-grant
eat-er	fac-tor	fig-ure	free-ly
ear-ly	fag-got	fill-er	fren-zy
earth-en	faint-ness	fil-thy	friend-ly
ech-o	faith-ful	fi-nal	frig-ate
ed-dy	ful-con	fin-ger	fros-ty

fin-ish
firm-ness
fix-ed
flab-by
flag-on
fla-grant
flan-nel
fla-vour
flesh-ly
flo-rist
flow-er
flus-ter
flut-ter
fol-low
fol-ly
fond-ler
fool-ish
foot-step
fore-cast
fore-most
fore-sight
fore-head
for-est
for-mal
for-mer
fort-night
for-tune
found-er
fun-tail
owl-er
a-grant
ee-ly
en-zy
end-ly
gate
s-ty

Words of two Syllables.

35

fro-ward
frow-zy
fruit-ful
full-er
fu-my
fun-nel
fun-ny
fur-nace
fur-nish
fur-row
fur-ther
fu-ry
fus-ty
fu-tile
fu-ture
Gab-ble
gain-ful
gal-lant
gal-ley
gal-lon
gal-lop
gam-ble
game-ster
gam-mon
gan-der
gaunt-let
gar-bage
gar-den
gar-gle
gar-land
gar-ment
gar-ner
gar-nish
gar-ret
gar-ter
garth-er

gau-dy
ga-zer
geld-ing
gen-der
gen-tile
gen-tle
gen-try
ges-ture
get-ting
gew-gaw
ghast-ly
gi-ant
gib-bet
gid-dy
gig-gle
gil-der
gild-ing
gim-let
gin-ger
gir-dle
girl-ish
giv-er
glad-den
glad-ness
glean-er
glib-ly
glim-mer
glis-ten
gloo-my
glo-ry
glos-sy
glut-ton
gnash-ing
gob-let
god-ly
go-er

gold-en
gos-ling
gos-pel
gos-sip
gou-ty
grace-ful
gram-mar
gran-deur
gras-sy
gra-tis
gra-ver
gra-vy
gra-zing
grea-sy
great-ly
great-ness
gree-dy
green-ish
greet-ing
griev-ance
griev-ous
grind-er
gris-kin
gris-ly
grist-ly
groan-ing
gro-cer
grot-to
ground-less
gruff-ness
guilt-less
guil-ty
gun-ner
gus-set
gus-ty
gut-ter

guz-zle
Hab-it
hack-ney
had-dock
hag-gard
hag-gle
hail-stone
hai-ry
hal-ter
ham-let
ham-per
hand-ful
hand-maid
hand-some
han-dy
hang-er
hang-ings
han-ker
hap-pen
hap-py
har-ass
har-bour
hard-en
har-dy
harm-ful
harm-less
har-ness
har-row
har-vest
has-ten
hat-ter
hate-ful
ha-tred
haugh-ty
haunt-ed
haz-ard

ha-zel	hol-low	in-most	jui-cy
ha-zy	ho-ly	in-quest	jum-ble
hea"-dy	hom-age	in-road	ju-ry
heal-ing	home-ly	in-sect	just-ice
hear-ing	hon-est	in-sult	just-ly
heark-en	hon-our	in-sight	Keen-ness
heart-en	hood-wink	in-stance	keep-er
heart-less	hope-ful	in-stant	ken-nel
hea-then	hope-less	in-step	ker-nel
heav-en	hor-rid	in-to	ket-tle
hea"-vy	hor-ror	in-voice	key-hole
he-brew	host-age	i-ron	kid-nap
hec-tor	host-ess	is-sue	kid-ney
heed-ful	hos-tile	i-tem	kin-dle
hel-met	hot-house	Jab-ber	kind-ness
help-er	hour-ly	jag-ged	king-dom
help-ful	house-hold	jan-gle	kins-man
help-less	hu-man	jar-gon	kitch-en
hem-lock	hum-ble	jas-per	kna-vish
herb-age	hu-mour	jeal-ous	kneel-ing
herds-man	hun-ger	jel-ly	know-ing
her-mit	hunt-er	jest-er	know-ledg-
her-ring	hur-ry	Je-sus	knuc-kle
hew-er	hurt-ful	jew-el	La-bel
hic-cup	hus-ky	jew-ish	la-bour
hig-gler	hys-sop	jin-gle	lack-ing
high-ness	I-dler	join-er	lad-der
hil-lock	i-dol	join-ture	la-ding
hil-ly	im-age	jol-ly	la-dle
hin-der	in-cense	jour-nal	la-dy
hire-ling	in-come	jour-ney	lamb-kin
hob-ble	in-dex	joy-ful	lan-cet
hog-gish	in-fant	joy-less	land-lord
hogs-head	ink-stand	joy-ous	land-mark
hold-fast	in-let	judge-ment	land-scape
hol-land	in-mate	jug-gle	lan-guage

jui-cy
 jum-ble
 ju-ry
 just-ice
 just-ly
 Keen-ness
 keep-er
 ken-nel
 ker-nel
 ket-tle
 key-hole
 kid-nap
 kid-ney
 kin-dle
 kind-ness
 king-dom
 kins-man
 kitch-en
 kna-vish
 kneel-ing
 know-ing
 know-ledg-
 knuc-kle
 La-bel
 la-bour
 lack-ing
 lad-der
 la-ding
 la-dle
 la-dy
 lamb-kin
 lan-cet
 land-lord
 and-mark
 and-scape
 an-guage

ian-guid
 lap-pet
 lar-der
 lath-er
 lat-ter
 laugh-ter
 law-ful
 law-yer
 lead-en
 lead-er
 lea-ky
 lean-ness
 learn-ing
 leath-er
 length-en
 lep-er
 lev-el
 le'-vy
 li-bel
 li-cense
 life-less
 light-en
 light-ning
 lim-ber
 lim-it
 lim-ner
 lin-guist
 li-on
 list-ed
 lit-ter
 lit-tle
 live-ly
 liv-er
 liz-ard
 lead-ing
 lob-by

lob-ster
 lock-et
 lo-cust
 lodg-ment
 lodg-er
 lof-ty
 log-wood
 long-ing
 loose-ness
 lord-ly
 loud-ness
 love-ly
 lov-er
 low-ly
 low-ness
 loy-al
 lu-cid
 lug-gage
 lum-ber
 lurch-er
 lurk-er
 lucky
 lyr-ic
 Mag-got
 ma-jor
 ma-ker
 mal-let
 malt-ster
 mam-mon
 man-drake
 man-gle
 man-ly
 man-ner
 man-tle
 ma-ny
 mar-ble

mar-ket
 marks-man
 mar-row
 mar-quis
 mar-shal
 mar-tyr
 ma-son
 mas-ter
 mat-ter
 max-im
 may-or
 may-pole
 mea-ly
 mean-ing
 meas-ure
 med-dle
 meek-ness
 mel-low
 mem-ber
 men-ace
 mend-er
 men-tal
 mer-cer
 mer-chant
 mer-cy
 mer-it
 mes-sage
 met-al
 me-thod
 mid-dle
 migh-ty
 mil-dew
 mild-ness
 mill-stone
 mil-ky
 mil-ler

mim-ic
 mind-ful
 min-gle
 mis-chief
 mi-ser
 mix-ture
 mock-er
 mod-el
 mod-ern
 mod-est
 mois-ture
 mo-ment
 mon-key
 mon-ster
 month-ly
 mor-al
 mor-sel
 mor-tal
 mor-tar
 most-ly
 moth-er
 mo-tive
 move-ment
 moun-tain
 mourn-ful
 month-ful
 mud-dle
 mud-dy
 muf-fle
 mum-ble
 mum-my
 mur-der
 mur-mur
 mush-room
 mus-ic
 mus-ket

mus-lin	nip-ple	o-rang ^e	pa-pist
mus-tard	no-ble	or-der	par-boil
mus-ty	nog-gin	or-gan	par-cel
mut-ton	non-age	oth-er	parch-ing
muz-zle	non-sense	o-ral	parch-ment
myr-tle	non-suit	ot-ter	par-don
mys-tic	nos-tril	o-ver	pa-rent
Nail-er	nos-trum	out-cast	par-ley
na-ked	noth-ing	out-cry	par-lour
name-less	no-tice	out-er	par-rot
nap-kin	nov-el	out-most	par-ry
nar-row	nov-ice	out-rage	par-son
nas-ty	num-ber	out-wart	part-ner
na-tive	nurs-er	out-work	par-ty
na-ture	nur-ture	own-er	pas-sage
na-vel	nut-meg	oys-ter	pas-sive
nangh-ty	Oaf-ish	Pa-ces	pass-ports
na-vy	oak-en	pack-age	pas-ture
neat-ness	oat-meal	pack-er	pat-ent
neck-cloth	ob-ject	pack-et	pave-ment
need-ful	ob-long	pad-dle	pay-ment
nee-dle	o-chre	pad-dock	pea-cock
nee-dy	o-dour	pad-lock	peb-ble
ne-gro	of-fer	pa-gan	ped-ant
neigh-bour	of-fice	pain-ful	ped-lar
nei-ther	off-spring	pain-ter	peep-er
ne"-phew	o-gle	paint-ing	pee-vish
ner-vous	oil-man	pal-ace	pelt-ing
net-tle	oint-ment	pal-ate	pen-dant
new-ly	old-er	pale-ness	pen-man
new-ness	ol-ive	pal-let	pen-ny
nib-ble	o-men	pam-phle ^t	pen-sive
nice-ness	on-set	pan-cake	peo-ple
nig-gard	o-pen	pan-ic	pep-per
night-cap	op-tic	pan-try	per-fect
nim-ble	o-pal	pa-per	per-il

pa-pist
 par-boil
 par-cel
 parch-ing
 parch-ment
 par-don
 pa-rent
 par-ley
 par-lour
 par-rot
 par-ry
 par-son
 part-ner
 par-ty
 pas-sage
 pas-sive
 pass-ports
 pas-ture
 pat-ent
 pave-ment
 pay-ment
 pea-cock
 peb-ble
 ped-ant
 ped-lar
 peep-er
 pee-vish
 peit-ing
 pen-dant
 pen-man
 pen-ny
 pen-sive
 pen-ple
 pen-per
 pen-fect
 pen-il

f

Words of two Syllables.

39

per-ish
 per-jure
 per-ry
 per-son
 pert-ness
 pes-ter
 pes-tle
 pet-ty
 pew-ter
 phi-al
 phren-sy
 phy-sic
 pic-kle
 pick-lock
 pic-ture
 pie-ces
 pig-my
 pil-fer
 pil-grim
 pil-lage
 pill-box
 pi-lot
 pim-ple
 pie-case
 pier-ces
 pier-cing

pi-per
 pip-pin
 pi-rate
 pitch-er
 pit-tance
 pi"-ty
 piv-ot
 pla-ces
 pla"-cid
 plain-tiff

plan-et
 plant-er
 plas-ter
 plat-ted
 plat-ter
 play-er
 play-ing
 pleas-ant
 plea-sure
 plot-ter
 plu-mage
 plum-met
 plump-ness
 plun-der
 plu-ral
 ply-ing
 poach-er
 pock-et
 po-et
 poi-son
 po-ker
 po-lar
 pol-ish
 pomp-ous
 pon-der
 po-pish
 pop-py
 port-al
 pos-set
 post-age
 pos-ture
 po-tent
 pot-ter
 pot-tle
 poul-try
 pounce-box

pound-age
 poun-der
 pow-er
 pow-der
 prac-tice
 prais-er
 pran-cer
 prat-tle
 prat-tler
 pray-er
 preach-er
 preb-end
 pre-cept
 pre-dal
 pref-ace
 prel-ate
 prel-ude
 pres-age
 pres-ence
 pres-ent
 press-er
 pric-kle
 prick-ly
 priest-hood
 pri-mate
 prim-er
 prin-cess
 pri-vate
 pri"-vy
 prob-lem
 proc-tor
 prod-uce
 prod-uct
 prof-fer
 prof-it
 prog-ress

pro"-ject
 pro-logue
 prom-ise
 proph-et
 pros-per
 pros-trate
 proud-ly
 prow-ess
 prowl-er
 pry-ing
 pru-dence
 pru-dent
 psalm-ist
 psal-ter
 pub-lic
 pub-lish
 puck-er
 pad-ding
 pud-dle
 puff-er
 pul-let
 pul-pit
 pump-er
 punc-ture
 pun-gent
 pun-ish
 pup-py
 pur-blind
 pure-ness
 pur-pose
 pu-trid
 puz-zle
 Quad-rant
 quag-mire
 quaint-ness
 qua-ker

qualm-ish	ram-mer	rid-dle	run-let
quar-rel	ram-pant	ri-der	run-ning
quar-ry	ram-part	ri-fle	rup-ture
quar-tan	ran-cour	right-ful	rus-tic
quar-ter	ran-dom	rig-our	rus-ty
qua-ver	ran-ger	ri-ot	ruth-less
queer-ly	ran-kle	rip-ple	Sab-bath
que"-ry	ran-sack	ri-val	sa-ble
quib-ble	ran-som	riv-er	sa-bre
quick-en	rant-er	riv-et	sack-cloth
quick-ly	rap-id	roar-ing	sad-der
quick-sand	rap-ine	rob-ber	sad-dle
qui-et	rap-ture	rock-et	safe-ly
quin-sy	rash-ness	roll-er	safe-ty
quint-al	rath-er	ro-man	saf-fro
quit-rent	rat-tle	ro-mish	sail-or
quiv-er	rav-age	roo-my	sal-ad
quo-rum	ra-ven	ro-sy	sal-ly
quo-ta	raw-ness	rot-ten	sal-mon
Rab-bit	ra-zor	round-ish	salt-ish
rab-ble	read-er	ro-ver	sal-vage
ra-cer	rea-dy	roy-al	sal-ver
rack-et	re-al	rub-ber	sam-ple
rad-ish	reap-er	rub-bish	san-dal
raf-fle	rea-son	ru-by	san-dy
raf-ter	reb-el	rud-der	san-guine
rag-ged	re-cent	rude-ness	sap-ling
rail-er	reck-on	rue-ful	sap-py
rai-ment	rec-tor	ruf-fle	satch-el
rain-bow	ref-use	rug-ged	sat-in
rai-ny	rent-al	ru-in	sat-ire
rais-er	rest-less	ru-ler	sav-age
rai-sin	rev-el	rum-ble	san-cer
ra-kish	rib-and	rum-mage	sa-ver
ral-ly	rich-es	ru-mour	sau-sage
ram-ble	rid-dance	rum-ple	saw-yer

run-let
run-ning
rup-ture
rus-tic
rus-ty
ruth-less
Sab-bath
sa-ble
sa-bre
sack-cloth
sad-der
sad-dle
safe-ly
safe-ty
saf-fro
sail-or
sal-ad
sal-ly
sal-mon
salt-ish
sal-vage
sal-ver
sam-ple
san-dal
san-dy
san-guine
sap-ling
sap-py
satch-el
sat-in
sat-ire
sav-age
san-cer
sa-ver
sau-sage
saw-yer

say-ing
scab-bard
scaf-fold
scam-per
scan-dal
scar-let
scat-ter
schol-ar
sci-ence
scoff-er
scol-lop
scorn-ful
scrib-ble
scrip-ture
scrup-ple
scuf-ful
scull-er
sculp-ture
scur-vy
seam-less
sea-son
se-cret
seed-less
see-ing
seem-ly
sell-er
sen-ate
sense-less
sen-tence
se-quel
ser-mon
ser-pent
ser-vant
ser-vice
set-ter
set-tle

shab-by
shac-kle
shad-ow
shag-gy
shal-low
sham-ble
shame-ful
shame-less
shape-less
sha-pen
sharp-en
sharp-er
shat-ter
shear-ing
shel-ter
shep-herd
sher-iff
sher-ry
shil-ling
shi-ning
ship-wreck
shock-ing
short-er
short-en
shov-el
should-er
show-er
shuf-ful
shut-ter
shut-tle
sick-en
sick-ness
sight-less
sig-nal
si-lence
si-lent

sim-per
sim-ple
sim-ply
sin-ew
sin-ful
sing-ing
sing-er
sin-gle
sin-ner
si-ren
sis-ter
sit-ting
skil-ful
skil-let
skim-mer
slack-en
slan-der
slat-tern
sla-vish
sleep-er
slee-py
slip-per
sli-ver
slop-py
sloth-ful
slub-ber
slug-gard
slum-ber
smell-ing
smug-gle
smut-ty
snaf-ful
snag-gy
snap-per
sneak-ing
snuf-ful

sock-et
sod-den
soft-en
sol-ace
sol-emn
sol-id
sor-did
sor-row
sor-ry
sot-tish
sound-ness
span-gle
spar-kle
spar-row
spat-ter
speak-er
speech-less
spee-dy
spin-dle
spin-ner
spir-it
spit-tle
spite-ful
splint-er
spo-ken
sport-ing
spot-less
sprin-kle
spun-gy
squan-der
squeam-ish
sta-ble
stag-ger
stag-nate
stall-fed
stam-mer

stand-ish	sud-den	tac-kle	thaw-ing
sta-ple	suf-fer	ta-ker	there-fore
star-tle	sul-len	tal-ent	thick-et
state-ly	sul-ly	tal-low	thiev-ish
sta-ting	sul-tan	tal-ly	thim-ble
sta"-tue	sul-try	tame-ly	think-ing
stat-ure	sum-mer	tam-my	thirs-ty
stat-ute	sum-mit	tam-per	thor-ny
stead-fast	sum-mons	tan-gle	thorn-back
stee-ple	sun-day	tan-kard	thought-ful
steer-age	sun-der	tan-sy	thou-sand
stic-kle	sun-dry	ta-per	thrash-er
stiff-en	sup-per	tap-ster	threat-en
sti-ple	sup-ple	tar-dy	throb-bing
still-ness	sure-ty	tar-get	thump-ing
stin-gy	sur-feit	tar-ry	thun-der
stir-rup	sur-ly	tar-tar	thurs-day
stom-ach	sur-name	taste-less	tick-et
sto-ny	sur-plice	tas-ter	tic-kle
stor-my	swab-by	tat-tle	ti-dy
sto-ry	swad-dle	taw-dry	tight-en
stout-ness	swag-ger	taw-ny	till-age
strag-gle	swal-low	tai-lor	till-er
stran-gle	swan-skin	tell-er	tim-ber
strick-en	swar-thy	tem-per	time-ly
strict-ly	swear-ing	tem-pest	tinc-ture
stri-king	swea"-ty	tem-ple	tin-der
strip-ling	sweep-ing	tempt-er	tin-gle
struc-ture	sweet-en	ten-ant	tin-ker
stub-born	sweet-ness	ten-der	tin-sel
stu-dent	swel-ling	ter-race	tip-pet
stum-ble	swift-ness	ter-ror	tip-ple
stur-dy	swim-ming	tes-ty	tire-some
sub-ject	sys-tem	tet-ter	ti-tle
suc-cour	Tab-by	thank-ful	tit-ter
suck-ling	ta-ble	thatch-er	tit-tle

thaw-ing
 there-fore
 thick-et
 thiev-ish
 thim-ble
 think-ing
 thirs-ty
 thorn-y
 thorn-back
 thought-ful
 thou-sand
 thrash-er
 threaten
 throb-bing
 thump-ing
 thun-der
 thurs-day
 tick-et
 tic-kle
 ti-dy
 tight-en
 till-age
 till-er
 tim-ber
 time-ly
 tinc-ture
 tin-der
 tin-gle
 tin-ker
 tin-sel
 tip-pet
 tip-ple
 tire-some
 tle
 t-ter
 t-tle

Words of two Syllables.

toil-et	tro-phy	up-right	vic-ar
to-ken	trou"-ble	up-shot	vic-tor
ton-nage	trou-sers	up-ward	vig-our
tor-ment	tru-ant	ur-gent	vil-lain
tor-rent	truc-kle	u-rine	vint-neu
tor-ture	tru-ly	u-sage	vi-ol
to-tal	trum-pet	use-ful	vi-per
tot-ter	trun-dle	ush-er	vir-gin
tow-el	trus-ty	ut-most	vir-tue
tow-er	tuck-er	ut-ter	vis-age
town-ship	tues-day	Va-cant	vis-it
tra-ding	tu-lip	va-grant	vix-en
tra-ffic	tum-ble	vain-ly	vo-cal
tra-i-tor	tum-bler	val-id	vol-ley
tram-mel	tu-mid	val-ley	vom-it
tram-ple	tu-mour	van-ish	voy-age
tran-script	tu-mult	van-quish	vul-gar
trans-fer	tun-nel	var-let	vul-ture
trea-ble	tur-ban	var-nish	Wa-fer
trea-son	tur-bid	va-ry	wag-gish
treas-ure	tur-key	vas-sal	wag-tail
trea-tise	turn-er	vel-vet	wait-er
treat-ment	tur-nip	vend-er	wake-ful
trea-ty	turn-stile	ven-om	wal-let
trem-ble	tur-ret	ven-ture	wal-low
tren-cher	tur-tle	ver-dant	walk-er
tres-pass	tu-tor	ver-dict	wal-nut
trib-une	twi-light	ver-ger	wan-der
tric-kle	twin-kle	ver-juice	want-ing
tri-ble	twit-ter	ver-min	wan-ton
trig-ger	tym-bal	ver-sed	war-fare
trim-mer	ty-rant	ver-vain	war-like
tri"-ple	Um-pire	ve"-ry	war-rant
trip-ping	un-cle	ves-per	war-ren
tri-umph	un-der	ves-try	wash-ing
troop-er	up-per	vex-ed	wasp-ish

waste-ful	weep-ing	win-ter	yeo-man
wat-er	weigh-ty	wis-dom	yon-der
watch-ful	wel-fare	wit-ness	young-er
wa-ver	wheat-en	wit-ty	young-est
way-lay	whis-per	wo-ful	youth-ful
way-ward	whis-tle	won-der	Za-ny
weak-en	whole-some	wor-ship	zeal-ot
wea-ry	wick-ed	wrong-ful	zeal-ous
weal-thy	wid-ow	Year-ly	zen-ith
wea-pon	will-ing	yearn-ing	ze"-phyr
weath-er	wind-ward	yel-low	zig-zag

*Entertaining and instructing Lessons, in words
not exceeding two Syllables.*

LESSON 1.

The dog barks.
The hog grants.
The pig squeaks.
The horse neighs.
The cock crows.
The ass brays.
The cat purrs.
The kit-ten mews.
The bull bel-lows.
The cow lows.
The calf bleats.
Sheep al-so bleat.
The li-on roars.
The wolf howls.
The ti-ger growls.
The fox barks.
Mice squeak.

The frog croaks.
The spar-row chirps.
The swal-low twit-ters.
The rook caws.
The bit-tern booms.
The tur-key gob-bles.
The pea-cock screams.
The bee-tle hums.
The duck quacks.
The goose cac-kles.
Mon-keys chat-ter.
The owl hoots.
The screech-owl shrieks.
The snake hiss-es.
Lit-tle boys and girls talk
and read.

Lessons of two Syllables.

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LESSON 2.

yeo-man
yon-der
young-er
young-est
youth-ful
Za-ny
zeal-ot
zeal-ous
zen-ith
ze"-phyr
zig-zag

I want my din-ner; I want pud-ding. It is not rea-dy yet: it will be rea-dy soon, then Thom-as shall have his din-ner. Lay the cloth. Where are the knives, and forks, and plates? The clock strikes one; take up the din-ner. May I have some meat? No; you shall have some-thing ni-cer. Here is some ap-ple dump-ling for you; and here are some peas, and some beans, and car-rots, and tur-nips, and rice pud-ding, and bread.

LESSON 3.

sons, in words
bles.

roaks.
ow chirps.
ow twit-ters
aws.
n booms.
y gob-bles.
ck screams
e hums.
quacks.
cac-kles.
chat-ter.

There was a lit-tle boy, who was not high-er than the ta-ble, and his pa-pa and mam-ma sent him to school. It was a ve-ry pleas-ant morn-ing: the sun shone, and the birds sung on the trees. Now this lit-tle boy did not love his book much, for he was but a sil-ly lit-tle boy, as I said be-fore. If he had been a big boy, I sup-pose he would have been wi-ser: but he had a great mind to play in-stead of go-ing to school. And he saw a bee fly-ing about, first upon one flow-er, and then up-on an-oth-er; so he said, Pret-ty bee, will you come and play with me? But the bee said, No; I must not be i-dle, I must go and gath-er hon-ey.

LESSON 4.

ots.
h-owl shrieks
hiss-es.
and girls tal

Then the i-dle boy met a dog: and he said, Dog, will you play with me? But the dog said, No; I must not be i-dle, I am go-ing to watch my mas-ter's house. I must make haste for fear bad men may get in. Then the lit-tle boy went to a hay-rick, and he saw a bird pull-ing some hay out of the hay-rick, and he said, Bird, will you come and play with me? But the bird said,

No, I must not be i-dle, I must get some hay to build my nest with, and some moss, and some wool. So the bird flew away.

LESSON 5.

Then the i-dle boy saw a horse, and he said, Horse! will you play with me? But the horse said, No; I must not be i-dle: I must go and plough, or else there will be no corn to make bread of. Then the lit-tle boy thought to him-self, What, is no-bo-dy i-dle? then lit-tle boys must not be i-dle ei-ther. So he made haste and went to school, and learn-ed his les-son ve-ry well, and the mas-ter said he was a ve-ry good boy.

LESSON 6.

Thom-as, what a cle-ver thing it is to read! A lit-tle while ago, you know, you could on-ly read lit-tle words; and you were for-ced to spell them, c-a-t, cat; d-o-g, dog. Now you can read pret-ty sto-ries, and I am go-ing to tell you some.

I will tell you a sto-ry a-bout a lamb. There was a kind shep-herd, who had a great many sheep and lambs. He took a great deal of care of them; and gave them sweet fresh grass to eat, and clear water to drink; and if they were sick, he was ve-ry good to them; and when they climb-d up a steep hill, and the lambs were ti-red, he u-sed to car-ry them in his arms; and when they were all eat-ing their sup-pers in the field, he u-sed to sit up-on a stile, and play them a tune, and sing to them; and so they were hap-py sheep and lambs. And every night, this shep-herd u-sed to pen them up in a fold, to keep them in safe ty from the gree-dy wolf.

LESSON 7.

Now they were all ve-ry hap-py, as I told you, and lov-ed the shep-herd dear-ly, that was so good to them, all ex-cept one fool-ish lit-tle lamb. And this fool-ish lamb did not like to be shut up at night in the fold; and she came to her moth-er, who was a wise old sheep, and said to her, I won-der why we are shut up so all night! the dogs are not shut up, and why should we be shut up? I think it is ve-ry hard, and I will get a-way if I can, that I will, for I like to run a-bout where I please, and I think it is ve-ry plea-sant in the woods by moon-light. Then the old sheep said to her, You are ve-ry sil-ly, yon lit-tle lamb, you had bet-ter stay in the fold. The shep-herd is so good to us, that we should al-ways do as he bids us; and if you wan-der a-bout by your-self, I dare say you will come to some harm. I dare say not, said the lit-tle lamb.

LESSON 8.

And so when the night came, and the shep-herd call-ed them all to come in-to the fold, she would not come, but hid her-self; and when the rest of the lambs were all in the fold and fast a-sleep, she came out, and jump-ed, and frisk-ed, and dan-ced a-bout; and she got out of the field, and got in-to a for-est full of trees, and a ve-ry fierce wolf came rush-ing out of a cave, and howl-ed ve-ry loud. Then the sil-ly lamb wish-ed she had been shut up in the fold; but the fold was a great way off; and the wolf saw her, and seiz-ed her, and car-ried her a-way to a dis-mal dark den, spread all o-ver with bones and blood; and there the wolf had two cubs, and the wolf said to them, "Here I have brought you a young

fat lamb;" and so the cubs took her, and growled over her a little while, and then tore her to pieces, and ate her up.

LESSON 9.

There was once a little boy, who was a sad coward. He was a-fraid of al-most a-ny thing. He was a-fraid of the two lit-tle kids, Nan-ny and Bil-ly, when they came and put their no-ses through the pales of the court; and he would not pull Bil-ly by the beard. What a sil-ly lit-tle boy he was! Pray what was his name? Nay, in-deed, I shall not tell you his name, for you would make game of him. Well, he was very much a-fraid of dogs too: he al-ways cried if a dog bark-ed, and ran a-way, and took hold of his mam-ma's a-pron like a ba-by. What a fool-ish fel-low he was!

LESSON 10.

Well, this sim-ple boy was walk-ing by him-sel- one day, and a pret-ty black dog came out of a house, and said, Bow wow, bow wow: and came to the lit-tle boy, and jump-ed up-on him, and want-ed to play with him; but the lit-tle boy ran a-way. The dog ran af-ter him, and cried loud-er, Bow, wow, wow; but he on-ly meant to say. Good morn-ing, how do you do? but the lit-tle boy was sad-ly a-fraid, and ran a-way as fast as he could, with-out look-ing be-fore him; and he tum-bled in-to a ve-ry dirty ditch, and there he lay, cry-ing at the bot-tom of the ditch, for he could not get out; and I be-lieve he would have lain there all day, but the dog was so good, that he went to the house where the lit-tle boy liv-ed, or pur-pose to tell them where he was. So, when he came to the house, he scratch-ed at the door, and said, Bow wow; for he could not speak any plain-

er. So they came to the door, and said, What do you want, you black dog? we do not know you. Then the dog went to Ralph the servant, and pulled him by the coat, and pulled him till he brought him to the ditch, and the dog and Ralph between them got the little boy out of the ditch; but he was all over mud, and quite wet, and all the folks laughed at him because he was a coward.

LESSON 11.

One day, in the month of June, Thomas had got all his things ready to set out on a little jaunt of pleasure with a few of his friends, but the sky became black with thick clouds, and on that account he was forced to wait some time in suspense. Being at last stopped by a heavy shower of rain, he was so vexed that he could not refrain from tears; and sitting down in a sulky humour, would not suffer any one to comfort him.

Towards night the clouds began to vanish; the sun shone with great brightness, and the whole face of nature seemed to be changed. Robert then took Thomas with him into the fields, and the freshness of the air, the music of the birds, and the greenness of the grass, filled him with pleasure. "Do you see," said Robert, "what a change has taken place? Last night the ground was parched: the flowers, and all the things seemed to droop. To what cause must we impute this happy change?" Struck with the folly of his own conduct in the morning, Thomas was forced to admit, that the useful rain which fell that morning, had done all this good.

Words of two Syllables, accented on the second.

A-base	a-las	as-sent	be-numb
a-bate	a-lert	as-sert	be-quest
ab-hor	a-like	as-sist	be-seech
ab-jure	a-live	as-sume	be-seem
a-bove	al-lege	as-sure	be-set
a-bout	al-lot	a-stray	be-sides
ab-solve	al-lude	a-stride	be-siege
ab-surd	al-lure	a-tone	be-smear
ac-cept	al-ly	at-tend	be-smoke
ac-count	a-loft	at-test	be-speak
ac-cuse	a-lone	at-tire	be-stir
ac-quaint	a-long	at-tract	be-stow
ac-quire	a-loof	a-vail	be-stride
ac-quit	a-maze	a-vast	be-tide
ad-duce	a-mend	a-venge	be-times
ad-her	a-mong	a-verse	be-tray
ad-jure	a-muse	a-vert	be-troth
ad-just	an-noy	a-void	be twee
ad-mit	ap-peal	a-vow	be wail
a-dorn	ap-pear	aus-tere	be ware
ad-vice	ap-pease	a-wait	be witch
ad-vise	ap-plaud	a-wake	be-yond
a-far	ap-ply	a-ware	blas-phem
af-fair	ap-point	a-wry	block-ade
af-fix	ap-proach	Bap-tize	bom-bard
af-flict	ap-prove	be-cause	bu-rear
af-front	a-rise	be-come	Ca-bal
a-fraid	ar-raign	be-daub	ca-jole
a-gain	ar-rest	be-fore	cal-cine
a-against	as-cend	be-head	ca-nal
ag-gress	as-cent	be-hold	ca-price
ag-grieve	a-shore	be-lieve	car-bine
a-go	a-side	be-neath	ca-ress
a-larm	as-sault	be-nign	car-mine

be-numb
 be-quest
 be-seech
 be-seem
 be-set
 be-sides
 be-siege
 be-smear
 be-smoke
 be-speak
 be-stir
 be-stow
 be-stride
 be-tide
 be-time
 be-tray
 be-troth
 be-twee
 be-wail
 be-ware
 be-witch
 be-yond
 blas-phem
 block-ade
 bom-bard
 bu-rear
 Ca-bal
 ca-jole
 cal-cine
 ca-nal
 ca-price
 car-bine
 ca-ress
 ear-mine

Words of two Syllables.

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ca-rouse	con-cur	con-tempt	de-face
cas-cade	con-demn	con-tend	de-fame
ce-ment	con-dense	con-tent	de-feat
cock-ade	con-dign	con-tort	de-fect
co-here	con-dole	con-test	de-fence
col-lect	con-duce	con-tract	de-fend
com-bine	con-duct	con-trast	de-fer
com-mand	con-fer	con-trol	de-fine
com-mend	con-fess	con-vene	de-form
com-ment	con-fide	con-verse	de-frand
com-mit	con-fine	con-ver	de-grade
com-mode	con-firm	con-vey	de-gree
com-mune	con-form	con-vict	de-ject
com-mute	con-found	con-vince	de-lay
com-pact	con-front	con-voke	de-light
com-pare	con-fuse	con-vulse	de-lude
com-pel	con-fute	cor-rect	de-mand
com-pile	con-geal	cor-rupt	dé-mean
com-plain	con-join	cur-tail	de-mise
com-plete	con-joint	De-bar	de-mit
com-ply	con-jure	de-base	de-mur
com-port	con-nect	de-bate	de-mure
com-pose	con-nive	de-bauch	de-note
com-pound	con-sent	de-cay	de-nounce
com-press	con-serve	de-cease	de-ny
com-prise	con-sign	de-ceit	de-part
com-pute	con-sist	de-ceive	de-pend
con-ceal	con-sole	de-cide	de-pict
con-cede	con-sort	de-claim	de-plore
con-ceit	con-spire	de-clare	de-pone
con-ceive	con-strain	de-cline	de-port
con-cern	con-straint	de-coct	de-pose
con-cert	con-struct	de-coy	de-prave
con-cise	con-sult	de-cree	de-press
con-clude	con-sume	de-cry	de-privé
con-coct	con-tain	de-duct	de-pute

de-ride	dis-claim	dis-tort	en-dorse
de-robe	dis-close	dis-tract	en-due
de-scant	dis-course	dis-tress	en-dure
de-scent	dis-creet	dis-trust	en-force
de-scribe	dis-cuss	dis-turb	en-gage
de-sert	dis-dain	dis-use	en-grail
de-serve	dis-ease	di-verge	en-grave
de-sign	dis-gorge	di-vert	en-gross
de-sire	dis-grace	di-vest	en-hance
de-sist	dis-guise	di-vide	en-join
de-spair	dis-gust	di-vine	en-joy
de-spise	dis-join	di-vorce	en-large
de-spite	dis-junct	di-vulge	en-rage
de-spoil	dis-like	dra-goon	en-rich
de-spond	dis-mast	E-clipse	en-robe
de-destroy	dis-may	ef-face	en-rol
de-tach	dis-miss	ef-fect	en-slave
de-tain	dis-mount	ef-fuse	en-sue
de-tect	dis-own	e-ject	en-sure
de-ter	dis-pand	e-lapse	en-tail
de-test	dis-part	e-late	en-throat
de-vise	dis-pel	e-lect	en-tice
de-volve	dis-pend	e-lude	en-tire
de-vote	dis-pense	el-lipse	en-tomb
de-vour	dis-perse	em-balm	en-trap
de-vout	dis-place	em-bark	en-treat
dif-fuse	dis-plant	em-boss	en-twine
di-gest	dis-play	em-brace	e-equip
di-gress	dis-please	em-pale	e-rase
di-late	dis-port	em-plead	e-rect
di-lute	dis-pose	em-ploy	e-scape
di-rect	dis-praise	en-act	es-cort
dis-arm	dis-sect	en-chant	e-spouse
dis-burse	dis-solve	en-close	e-spy
dis-cern	dis-til	en-dear	e-state
dis-charge	dis-tinct	en-dite	e-steem

Words of two Syllables.

en-dorse
en-due
en-dure
en-force
en-gage
en-grail
en-grave
en-gross
en-hance
en-join
en-joy
en-large
en-rage
en-rich
en-robe
en-rol
en-slave
en-sue
en-sure
en-tail
en-throne
en-tice
en-tire
en-tomb
en-trap
en-treat
en-twine
e-quip
e-raise
e-rect
e-scape
es-cort
e-spouse
e-spy
e-state
e-steem

e-vad
e-vent
e-vert
e-vict
e-vince
e-voke
ex-act
ex-ceed
ex-cel
ex-cept
ex-cess
ex-change
ex-cise
ex-cite
ex-claim
ex-clude
ex-cuse
ex-empt
ex-ert
ex-hale
ex-haust
ex-hort
ex-ist
ex-pand
ex-pect
ex-pend
ex-pense
ex-pert
ex-pire
ex-plain
ex-plode
ex-ploit
ex-plore
ex-port
ex-pose
ex-pound

ex-press
ex-punge
ex-tend
ex-tent
ex-tinct
ex-tol
ex-tort
ex-tract
ex-treme
ex-ude
ex-ult
Fa-tigue
fer-ment
fif-teen
fo-ment
for-bade
for-bear
for-bid
fore-bode
fore-close
fore-doom
fore-go
fore-know
fore-run
fore-shew
fore-see
fore-stal
fore-tel
fore-warn
for-give
for-lorn
for-sake
for-swear
forth-with
fulfil
Gal-loon

ga-zette
gen-teel
grim-ace
gro-tesque
Im-bibe
im-bue
im-mense
im-merse
im-mure
im-pair
im-part
im-peach
im-pede
im-pel
im-pend
im-plant
im-plore
im-ply
im-port
im-pose
im-press
im-print
im-prove
im-pure
im-pute
in-cite
in-cline
in-clude
in-crease
in-cur
in-deed
in-dent
in-duce
in-dulge
in-fect
in-fer

in-fest
in-firm
in-flame
in-flate
in-flect
in-flict
in-form
in-fuse
in-grate
in-here
in-ject
in-lay
in-list
in-quire
in-sane
in-scribe
in-sert
in-sist
in-snare
in-spect
in-spire
in-stall
in-still
in-struct
in-sult
in-tend
in-tense
in-ter
in-thral
in-trench
in-trigue
in-trude
in-trust
in-vade
in-veigh
in-vent

in-vert	mis-teach	out-shoot	pre- <i>pare</i>
in-vest	mis-trust	out-sit	pre- <i>pense</i>
in-vite	mis-use	out-stare	pre- <i>sage</i>
in-voke	mo-lest	out-strip	pre- <i>scribe</i>
in-volve	mo-rose	out-walk	pre- <i>sent</i>
in-ure	Neg-lect	out-weigh	pre- <i>serve</i>
Ja-pan	O-bey	out-wit	pre- <i>side</i>
je-june	ob-ject	Pa-rade	pre- <i>sume</i>
jo-cose	ob-late	pa-role	pre- <i>tence</i>
La-ment	o-blige	par-take	pre- <i>tend</i>
lam-poon	ob-lique	pa-trol	pre- <i>text</i>
Ma-raud	ob-scure	per-cuss	pre- <i>vail</i>
ma-chine	ob-serve	per-form	pre- <i>vent</i>
main-tain	ob-struct	per-fume	pro- <i>ceed</i>
ma-lign	ob-tain	per-fuse	pro- <i>claim</i>
ma-nure	ob-tend	per-haps	pro- <i>cure</i>
ma-rine	ob-trude	per-mit	pro- <i>duce</i>
ma-ture	ob-tuse	per-plex	pro- <i>fane</i>
mis-cal	oc-cult	per-sist	pro- <i>fess</i>
mis-cast	oc-cur	per-spire	pro- <i>found</i>
mis-chance	of-fend	per-suade	pro- <i>fuse</i>
mis-count	op-pose	per-tain	pro- <i>ject</i>
mis-deed	op-press	per-vade	pro- <i>late</i>
mis-deem	or-dain	per-verse	pro- <i>lix</i>
mis-give	out-bid	per-vert	pro- <i>long</i>
mis-hap	out-brave	pe-ruse	pro- <i>note</i>
mis-judge	out-dare	pla-card	pro- <i>mulge</i>
mis-lay	out-do	pos-sess	pro- <i>nounce</i>
mis-lead	out-face	post- <i>pone</i>	pro- <i>pel</i>
mis-name	out-grow	pre- <i>cede</i>	pro- <i>pense</i>
mis-spend	out-leap	pre- <i>clude</i>	pro- <i>pose</i>
mis-place	out-live	pre- <i>dict</i>	pro- <i>pound</i>
mis-print	out-right	pre- <i>fer</i>	pro- <i>rogue</i>
mis-quote	out-run	pre- <i>fix</i>	pro- <i>scribe</i>
mis-rule	out-sail	pre- <i>judge</i>	pro- <i>tect</i>
mis-take	out-shine	pre- <i>mise</i>	pro- <i>tend</i>

Words of two Syllables.

pre-pare	pro-test	re-dound	re-ly	re-quite
pre-pense	pro-tract	re-dress	re-main	re-seat
pre-sage	pro-trude	re-duce	re-mand	re-scind
pre-scribe	pro-vide	re-fect	re-mark	re-serve
pre-sent	pro-voke	re-fer	re-mind	re-sign
pre-serve	pur-loin	re-fine	re-miss	re-sist
pre-side	pur-sue	re-fit	re-morse	re-solve
pre-sume	pur-suit	re-flect	re-mote	re-spect
pre-tence	pur-vey	re-float	re-move	re-store
pre-tend	Re-bate	re-flow	re-mount	re-tain
pre-text	re-bel	re-form	re-new	re-tard
pre-vail	re-bound	re-fract	re-nounce	re-tire
pre-vent	re-buff	re-frain	re-nown	re-treat
pro-ceed	re-build	re-fresh	re-pair	re-turn
pro-claim	re-buke	re-fund	re-past	re-venge
pro-cure	re-call	re-fuse	re-pay	re-veré
pro-duce	re-cant	re-fute	re-pcal	re-vile
pro-fane	re-cede	re-gain	re-peat	re-volt
pro-fess	re-ceipt	re-gale	re-pel	re-volve
pro-found	re-ceive	re-gard	re-pent	re-ward
pro-fuse	re-cess	re-grate	re-pine	ro-mance
pro-ject	re-charge	re-gret	re-place	Sa-lute
pro-late	re-cite	re-hear	re-plete	se-clude
pro-lix	re-claim	re-ject	re-ply	se-cure
pro-long	re-cline	re-joice	re-port	se-dan
pro-note	re-cluse	re-join	re-pose	se-date
pro-mulge	re-coil	re-lapse	re-press	se-duce
pro-nounce	re-coin	re-late	re-prieve	se-lect
pro-pel	re-cord	re-lax	re-print	se-rene
pro-pense	re-count	re-lay	re-proach	se-veré
pro-pose	re-course	re-lease	re-proof	sin-cere
pro-pound	re-cruit	re-lent	re-prove	sub-due
pro-rogue	re-cur	re-lief	re-pulse	sub-duct
pro-scribe	re-daub	re-lieve	re-pute	sub-join
pro-tect	re-deem	re-light	re-request	sub-lime
pro-tend	re-doubt	re-lume	re-quire	sub-mit

sub-orn	trans-form	un-done	un-ripe
sub-scribe	trans-gress	un-dress	un-safe
sub-side	trans-late	un-fair	un-say
sub-sist	trans-mit	un-fed	un-seen
sub-tract	trans-pire	un-fit	un-shod
sub-vert	trans-plant	un-fold	un-sound
suc-ceed	trans-pose	un-gird	un-spent
suc-cinct	tre-pan	un-girt	un-stop
suf-fice	trus-tee	un-glue	un-taught
sug-gest	Un-apt	un-hinge	un-tie
sup-ply	un-bar	un-hook	un-true
sup-port	un-bend	un-horse	un-twist
sup-pose	un-bind	un-hurt	un-wise
sup-press	un-blest	u-nite	un-yoke
sur-round	un-bolt	un-just	up-braid
sur-vey	un-born	un-knit	up-hold
sus-pend	un-bought	un-known	u-surp
sus-pense	un-bound	un-lace	Where-as
There-on	un-brace	un-lade	with-al
there-of	un-case	un-like	with-draw
there-with	un-caught	un-load	with-hold
tor-ment	un-chain	un-lock	with-in
tra-duce	un-chaste	un-loose	with-out
trans-act	un-clasp	un-man	with-stand
trans-cend	un-close	un-mask	Your-self
trans-cribe	un-cough	un-moor	your-selves
trans-fer	un-do	un-paid	

Entertaining and instructive Lessons, in words not exceeding THREE Syllables.

• LESSON 1.

GOLD is of a deep yellow colour. It is very pretty and bright. It is a great deal heavier than any thing else. Men dig it out of the

Lessons of THREE Syllables.

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un-ripe
un-safe
un-say
un-seen
un-shod
un-sound
un-spent
un-stop
un-taught
un-tie
un-true
un-twist
un-wise
un-yoke
up-braid
up-hold
u-surp
Where-as
with-al
with-draw
with-hold
with-in
with-out
with-stand
Your-self
your-selves

in words not

It is very
eal heav-i-er
out of the

ground. Shall I take my spade and get some? No, there is none in this country. It comes from a great way off; and it lies deeper a great deal than you could dig with your spade.

Guineas are made of gold; and so are half guineas, and watches sometimes. The looking-glass frame, and the picture frames, are gilt with gold. What is leaf gold? It is gold beaten very thin, thinner than leaves of paper.

LESSON 2.

Silver is white and shining. Spoons are made of silver, and waiters, and crowns, and half-crowns, and shillings, and six-pen-ces. Silver comes from a great way off; from Peru.

Copper is red. The kettles and pots are made of copper; and brass is made of copper. Brass is bright and yellow, almost like gold. The sauce-pans are made of brass; and the locks upon the door, and the can-dle-sticks. What is that green upon the sauce-pan? It is rusty; the green is called ver-di-gris; it would kill you if you were to eat it.

LESSON 3.

Iron is very hard. It is not pretty; but I do not know what we should do without it, for it makes us a great many things. The tongs, and the poker, and shovel, are made of iron. Go and ask Dobbin if he can plough without the plough-share. Well, what does he say? He says, No, he cannot. But the plough-share is made of iron. Will iron melt in the fire? Put the poker in, and try. Well, is it melted? but it is red hot, and soft; it will bend. Will tell you, Charles; iron will melt in

very hot fire, when it has been in a great while then it will melt.

Come, let us go to the smith's shop. What is he doing? He has a forge; he blows the fire with a great pair of bellows to make the iron hot. Now it is hot. Now he takes it out with the tongs, and puts it upon the anvil. Now he beats it with a hammer. How hard he works! The sparks fly about; pretty bright sparks! What is the blacksmith making? He is making nails and horse shoes, and a great many things.

LESSON 4.

Steel is made of iron. Steel is very bright and hard. Knives and scissors are made of steel.

Lead is soft and very heavy. Here is a piece; lift it. There is lead in the casement; and the spout is lead, and the cistern is lead, and bullets are made of lead. Will lead melt in the fire? Try; throw a piece in. Now it is all melted, and runs down among the ashes below the grate. What a pretty bright colour it is of now!

Tin is white and soft. It is bright too. The drip-ping-pan and the re-flect-or are all cover-ed with tin.

Quick-sil-ver is very bright, like silver; and it is very heavy. See how it runs about! You cannot catch it. You cannot pick it up. There is quick-sil-ver in the weath-er-glass.

Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, quick-sil-ver; one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, metals. They are all dug out of the ground.

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blows the fire with
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metals. They

Lessons of THREE Syllables.

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LESSON 5.

There was a little boy whose name was Harry, and his papa and mamma sent him to school. Now Harry was a clever fellow, and loved his book; and he got to be first in his class. So his mamma got up one morning very early, and called Betty the maid, and said, Betty, I think we must make a cake for Harry, for he has learned his book very well. And Betty said, Yes, with all my heart. So they made him a nice cake. It was very large, and stuffed full of plums and sweetmeats, orange and citron; and it was iced all over with sugar; it was white and smooth on the top like snow. So this cake was sent to the school. When little Harry saw it, he was very glad, and jumped about for joy; and he hardly staid for a knife to cut a piece, but gnawed it with his teeth. So he ate till the bell rang for school, and after school he ate again, and ate till he went to bed; nay, he laid his cake under his pillow and sat up in the night to eat some.

He ate till it was all gone.—But soon after, the little boy was very sick, and every body said, I wonder what is the matter with Harry; he used to be brisk, and play about more nimbly than any of the boys; and now he looks pale and is very ill. And some-body said, Harry has had a rich cake, and eaten it all up very soon, and that has made him ill. So they sent for Doctor Rhubarb, and he gave him I do not know how much bitter physic. Poor Harry did not like it at all, but he was forced to take it, or else he would have died, you know. So at last he got well again, but his mamma said she would send him no more cakes.

LESSON 6.

Now there was an-oth-er boy, who was one of Harry's school-fel-lows; his name was Peter; the boys used to call him Peter Careful. And Peter had written his mamma a v-er-y clean p-rett-y letter; there was not one blot in it all. So his mamma sent him a cake. Now Peter thought with himself, I will not make myself sick with this good cake, as silly Harry did; I will keep it a great while. So he took the cake and tugged it up stairs. It was very heavy; he could hardly carry it. And he locked it up in his box, and once a day he crept s-l-i-l-y up stairs and ate a very little piece, and then locked his box again. So he kept it sev-er-al weeks and it was not gone, for it was very large; but behold! the mice got into the box and nibbled some. And the cake grew dry and mouldy, and at last was good for nothing at all. So he was o-bli-ged to throw it away, and it grieved him to the very heart.

LESSON 7.

Well; there was an-oth-er little boy at the same school, whose name was Richard. And one day his mamma sent him a cake, because she loved him dearly, and he loved her dearly. So when the cake came, Richard said to his school-fel-lows, I have got a cake, come let us go and eat it. So they came about him like a parcel of bees; and Richard took a slice of cake himself, and then gave a piece to one and a piece to another, and a piece to another, till it was almost gone. Then Richard put the rest by, and said, I will eat it to-mor-row.

He then went to play, and the boys all played

to-ge-th-er mer-ri-ly. But soon after an old blind Fiddler came into the court; he had a long white beard; and because he was blind, he had a little dog in a string to lead him. So he came into the court, and sat down upon a stone, and said, My pretty lads, if you will, I will play you a tune. And they all left off their sport, and came and stood round him.

And Richard saw that while he played, the tears ran down his cheeks. And Richard said, Old man, why do you cry? And the old man said, Because I am very hungry; I have no-body to give me any dinner or supper; I have nothing in the world but this little dog; and I cannot work. If I could work, I would. Then Richard went, without saying a word, and fetched the rest of his cake, which he had in-tend-ed to have eaten an-oth-er day, and he said, Here, old man, here is some cake for you.

The old man said, Where is it? for I am blind, I cannot see it. So Richard put it into his hat. And the Fiddler thanked him, and Richard was more glad than if he had eaten ten cakes.

Pray which do you love best? Do you love Harry best, or Peter best, or Richard best?

LESSON 8.

The noblest em-ploy-ment of the mind of man is to study the works of his Cre-a-tor. To him whom the science of nature de-light-eth, ev-ery object bringeth a proof of his God. His mind is lifted up to heaven every moment, and his life shows what i-de-a he en-ter-tains of e-ter-nal wisdom. If he cast his eye towards the clouds, will he not find the heavens full of its wonders? If he look down on the earth, doth not the worm

proclaim to him, "Less than in-fi-nite power could not have formed me?"

While the planets pursue their courses; while the sun re-main-eth in his place; while the comet wan-der-eth through space, and re-turn-eth to its des-tin-ed spot again; who but God could have formed them? Behold how awful their splendour! yet they do not di-min-ish; lo, how rapid their motion! yet one runneth not in the way of an-oth-er. Look down upon the earth, and see its produce; ex-am-ine its bowels, and behold what they contain; have not wisdom and power or-dain-ed the whole? Who biddeth the grass to spring up? Who wa-ter-eth it at due seasons? Behold the ox croppeth it; the horse and the sheep, do they not feed upon it? Who is he that provi-deth for them, but the Lord?

Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the FIRST Syllable.

Ab-di-cate
ab-ju-gate
ab-ro-gate
ab-so-lute
ac-ci-dent
ac-cu-rate
ac-tu-ate
ad-ju-tant
ad-mi-ral
ad-vo-cate
af-fa-ble
ag-o-ny
al-der-man

a-li-en
am-nes-ty
am-pli-fy
an-ar-chy
an-ces-tor
an-i-mal
an-i-mate
an-nu-al
ap-pe-tite
ar-a-ble
ar-gu-ment
ar-mo-ry
ar-ro-gant

at-tri-bute
av-a-rice
au-di-tor
au-gu-ry
au-thor-ize
Ba"-che-lor
back-sli-der
back-ward-ness
bail-a-ble
bal-der-dash
ban-ish-ment
bar-ba-rous
bar-ren-ness

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l on the first

-tri-bute
y-a-rice
a-di-tor
i-gu-ry
-thor-ize
a"-che-lor
ck-sli-der
ck-ward-ness
il-a-bla
l-der-dash
n-ish-ment
r-ba-rous
r-ren-ness

Words of THREE Syllables.

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bar-rist-er
bash-ful-ness
bat-tle-ment
beau-ti-ful
ben-e-fice
ben-e-fit
big-ot-ry
blas-phem-y
blood-suck-er
blun-der-buss
blun-der-er
blun-der-ing
blus-ter-er
bois-ter-ous
book-bind-er
bor-row-er
bot-tom-less
bot-tom-ry
boun-ti-ful
broth-er-ly
bur-den-some
bur-gla-ry
bu-ri-al
Cab-i-net
cal-cu-late
cal-en-dar
cap-i-tal
cap-ti-vate
car-di-nal
care-ful-ly
car-mel-ite
car-pen-ter
cas-a-al
cas-u-ist
cat-a-logue
cat-e-chise

cat-e-chism
cel-e-brate
cen-tu-ry
cer-ti-fy
cham-ber-maid
cham-pi-on
char-ac-ter
char-i-ty
chas-tise-ment
chiv-al-ry
chem-i-cal
chem-is-try
cin-na-mon
cir-cu-late
cir-cum-flex
cir-cum-spect
cir-cum-stance
clam-or-ous
clar-i-fy
cles-si-cal
clean-li-ness
co-gen-cy
cog-ni-zance
col-o-ny
com-e-dy
com-fort-less
com-i-cal
com-pa-ny
com-pe-tent
com-ple-ment
com-pli-ment
com-pro-mise
con-fer-ence
con-fi-dence
con-flu-ence
con-gru-ous

con-ju-gal
con-que-ror
con-se-crate
con-se-quence
con-so-nant
con-sta-ble
con-stan-cy
con-sti-tute
con-ti-nence
con-tra-ry
con-ver-sant
co-pi-ous
cor-di-al
cor-mo-rant
cor-o-ner
cor-po-ral
cor-pu-lent
cos-tive-ness
cost-li-ness
cov-e-nant
cov-er-ing
cov-et-ous
coun-sel-lor
coun-te-nance
coun-ter-feit
coun-ter-pane
cour-te-ous
court-li-ness
cow-ard-ice
craft-i-ness
cred-i-ble
cred-i-tor
crim-i-nal
crit-i-cal
croc-o-dile
crook-ed-ness

cru-ci-fy	ed-i-tor	fir-ma-ment
cru-di-ty	ed-u-cate	fish-e-ry
cru-el-ty	el-e-gant	flat-te-ry
cru-s-ti-ness	el-e-ment	flat-u-lent
cu-bi-cal	el-e-phant	fool-ish-ness
cu-cum-ber	el-e-vate	fop-pe-ry
cul-pa-ble	el-o-quence	for-ti-fy
cul-ti-vate	em-i-nent	for-ward-ness
cu-ri-ous	em-pe-ror	frank-in-cense
cus-to-dy	em-pha-sis	fraud-u-lent
cus-tom-er	em-u-late	free-hold-er
Dan-ger-ous	en-e-my	friv-o-lous
de-cen-cy	en-er-gy	fro-ward-ly
ded-i-cate	en-ter-prise	fu-ne-ral
de-li-cate	es-ti-mate	fur-be-low
dep-u-ty	ev-e-ry	fu-ri-ous
der-o-gate	ev-i-dent	fur-ni-ture
des-o-late	ex-cel-lence	fur-ther-more
des-pe-rate	ex-cel-lent	Gain-say-er
des-ti-ny	ex-cre-ment	gal-lant-ry
des-ti-tute	ex-o-crate	gal-le-ry
det-ri-ment	ex-e-cute	gar-den-er
de-vi-ate	ex-er-cise	gar-ni-ture
di-a-dem	ex-pi-ate	gar-ri-son
di-a-logue	ex-qui-site	gau-di-ly
di-a-per	Fab-u-lous	gen-e-ral
dil-i-gence	fac-ul-ty	gen-e-rate
dis-ci-pline	faith-ful-ly	gen-er-ous
dis-lo-cate	fal-la-cy	gen-tle-man
doc-u-ment	fal-li-ble	gen-u-ine
dol-o-rous	fath-er-less	gid-di-ness
dow-a-ger	faul-ti-ly	gin-ger-bread
dra-pe-ry	fer-ven-cy	glim-mer-ing
dul-ci-mer	fes-ti-val	glo-ri-fy
du-ra-ble	fe-ver-ish	glut-ton-ous
Eb-o-ny	filth-i-ly	god-li-ness

r-ma-ment
sh-e-ry
at-te-ry
at-u-lent
ol-ish-ness
p-pe-ry
r-ti-fy
r-ward-ness
ank-in-cense
ud-u-lent
e-hold-er
v-o-lous
ward-ly
ne-ral
be-low
i-ous
ni-ture
ther-more
n-say-er
lan-try
le-ry
den-er
ni-ture
ri-son
di-ly
e-ral
s-rate
er-ous
le-man
ine
i-ness
er-bread
mer-ing
fy
on-ous
ness

Words of THREE Syllables.

65

gor-man-dize
gov-ern-ment
gov-er-nor
grace-ful-ness
grad-u-ate
grate-ful-ly
grat-i-fy
grav-i-tate
gree-di-ness
griev-ous-ly
gun-pow-der
Hand-ily
hand-ker-chief
har-bin-ger
harm-less-ly
har-mo-ny
haugh-ti-ness
heav-i-ness
hep-tar-chy
he"-uld-ry
he"-r-ry
he"-r-ty
he"-r-ty
he"-r-ty
he"-r-ty
her-mat-age
hid-e-ous
hind-er-most
his-to-ry
hoa-ri-ness
ho-li-ness
hon-es-ty
hope-ful-ness
hor-rid-ly
hos-pi-tal
hug-band-man
hyp-o-crite
Idle-ness

ig-no-rant
im-i-tate
im-ple-ment
im-pli-cate
im-po-tence
im-pre-cate
im-pu-dent
in-ci-dent
in-di-cate
in-di-gent
in-do-lent
in-dus-try
in-fa-my
in-fan-cy
in-fi-nite
in-flu-ence
in-ju-ry
in-ner-most
in-no-cence
in-no-vate
in-so-lent
in-stan-ty
in-sti-tute
in-stru-ment
in-ter-course
in-ter-dict
in-ter-est
in-ter-val
in-ter-view
in-ti-mate
in-tri-cate
Joc-u-lar
jol-li-ness
jo-vi-al
ju-gu-lar
jus-ti-fy

Kid-nap-per
kil-der-kin
kins-wo-man
kna-vish-ly
knot-ti-ly
La-bour-er
lar-ce-ny
late-ral
leg-a-cy
len-i-ty
lep-ro-sy
leth-ar-gy
lev-er-et
lib-er-al
lib-er-tine
lig-a-ment
like-li-hood
li-on-ess
lit-er-al
loft-i-ness
low-li-ness
lu-na-cy
lu-na-tic
lux-u-ry
Mag-ni-fy
ma-jes-ty
main-te-nance
mal-a-pert
man-age-ment
man-ful-ly
man-i-fest
man-li-ness
man-u-al
man-u-script
mar-i-gold
mar-i-ner

mar-row-bone	nour-ish-ment	par-a-dox
mas-cu-line	nu-me-rous	par-a-graph
mel-low-ness	nun-ner-y	par-a-pet
mel-o-dy	nur-se-ry	par-a-phrase
melt-ing-ly	nu-tri-ment	par-a-site
mem-o-ry	Ob-du-rate	par-o-dy
men-di-cant	ob-li-gate	pa-tri-arch
mer-can-tile	ob-lo-quy	pa"-tron-age
mer-chan-dize	ob-so-lete	peace-a-ble
mer-ci-ful	ob-sta-cle	pec-to-ral
mer-ri-ment	ob-sti-nate	pec-u-iate
min-e-ral	ob-vi-ous	ped-a-gogue
min-is-ter	oc-cu-py	ped-ant-ry
mir-a-cle	oc-cu-list	pen-al-ty
mis-chiev-ous	o-di-ous	pen-e-trate
mod-e-rate	o-do-rous	pen-i-tent
mon-u-ment	of-fer-ing	pen-sive-ly
moun-te-bank	om-i-nous	pen-u-ry
mourn-ful-ly	op-e-rate	per-fect-ness
mul-ti-tude	op-po-site	per-ju-ry
mu-si-cal	op-u-lent	per-ma-nence
mu-ta-ble	or-a-cle	r-pe-trate
mu-tu-al	or-a-tor	per-se-cute
mys-te-ry	or-der-ly	per-son-age
Na-ked-ness	or-di-nance	per-ti-nence
nar-ra-tive	or-gan-ist	pes-ti-lence
nat-u-ral	or-i-gin	pet-ri-fy
neg-a-tive	or-na-ment	pet-u-lant
neth-er-most	or-tho-dox	phys-i-cal
night-in gale	o-ver-flow	pi-e-ty
nom-i-nate	o-versight	pil-fer-er
not-a-ble	out-ward-ly	pin-na-cle
no-ta-ry	Pa-ci-fy	plen-ti-ful
no-ti-fy	pal-pa-ble	plun-der-er
nov-el-ist	pa-pa-cy	po-et-ry
nov-el-ty	par-a-dise	pol-i-cy

bles.

ar-a-dox
ar-a-graph
ar-a-pet
ar-a-phrase
ar-a-site
ar-o-dy
i-tri-arch
"-tron-age
ace-a-ble
c-to-ral
e-u-late
l-a-gogue
l-ant-ry
l-al-ty
e-trate
i-tent
sive-ly
u-ry
fect-ness
ju-ry
ma-nence
e-trate
e-cute
on-age
i-nence
i-lence
-fy
lant
i-cal
-er
-cle
i-ful
er-er.
y
y

Words of THREE Syllables

67

pol-i-tic
pop-u-lar
pop-u-lous
pos-si-ble
po-ta-ble
po-ten-tate
pov-er-ty
prac-ti-cal
re-an-ble
re-ce-dent
res-i-dent
rev-a-lent
rin-ci-pal
ris-o-ner
riv-i-lege
rob-a-ble
rod-i-gy
rof-li-gate
prop-er-ly
prop-er-ty
pros-e-cute
pros-o-dy
pros-per-ous
prot-est-ant
prov-en-der
prov-i-dence
punc-tu-al
pun-ish-ment
pu-ru-lent
pyr-a-mid
Qual-i-fy
quan-ti-ty
quar-rel-some
quer-u-lous
qui-et-ness
Rad-i-cal

ra-kish-ness
rav-en-ous
re-cent-ly
re"-com-pence
rem-e-dy
ren-o-vate
rep-ro-bate
re-qui-site
re"-tro-grade
rev-e-rend
rhet-o-ric
rib-ald-ry
right-e-ous
rit-u-al
ri-vu-let
rob-ber-y
rot-ten-ness
roy-al-ty
ru-mi-nate
rus-ti-cate
Sac-ra-ment
sac-ri-fice
sal-a-ry
sanc-ti-fy
sat-ir-ist
sat-is-fy
sau-ci-ness
sa-vou-ry
scrip-tu-ral
scr-u-pu-lous
se-cre-cy
sec-u-lar
sen-su-al
sep-a-rate
ser-vi-tor
sev-er-al

sin-is-ter
sit-u-ate
slip-pe-ry
soph-is-try
sor-ce-ry
spec-ta-cle
stig-ma-tize
strat-a-gem
straw-ber-ry
stren-u-ous
sub-se-quent
suc-cu-lent
suf-fo-cate
sum-ma-ry
sup-ple-ment
sus-te-nance
syc-a-more
syc-o-phant
syl-lo-gism
sym-pa-thize
syn-a-gogue
Tem-po-rise
ten-den-cy
ten-der-ness
tes-ta-ment
tit-u-lar
tol-e-rate
trac-ta-ble
treach-er-ous
tur-bu-lent
tur-pen-tine
tyr-an-nize
U-su-al
u-su-rer
u-su-ry
ut-ter-ly

Words of THREE Syllables.

Va-can-cy
vac-u-um
vag-a-bond
ve-he-ment
ven-e-rate
ven-om-ous
ver-i-ly

vet-e-ran
vic-to-ry
vil-lai-ny
vi-o-late
Way-far-ing
wick-ed-ness
wil-der-ness

won-der-ful
wor-thi-ness
wron-gul-ly
Yel-low-ness
yes-ter-day
youth-ful-ly
Zeal-ous-ness

Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the SECOND Syllable.

A-ban-don
a-base-ment
a-bet-ment
a-bi-ding
a-bol-ish
a-bor-tive
ab-sur-dly
a-bun-dance
a-bu-sive
ac-cept-ance
ac-com-plish
ac-cord-ance
ac-cus-tom
ac-know-ledge
ac-quaint-ance
ac-quit-tal
ad-mit-tance
ad-mon-ish
a-do-rer
a-dorn-ing
ad-van-tage
ad-ven-ture
ad-vert-ence
ad-vi-ser

ad-um-brate
ad-vow-son
af-firm-ance
a-gree-ment
a-larm-ing
al-low-ance
Al-migh-ty
a-maze-ment
a-mend-ment
a-muse-ment
an-gel-ic
an-noy-ance
an-oth-er
a-part-ment
ap-pel-lant
ap-pend-age
ap-point-ment
ap-praise-ment
ap-pren-tice
a-quat-ic
ar-ri-val
as-sas-sin
as-sem-ble
as-sert-or

as-sess-ment
as-su-ming
as-su-rance
a-ston-ish
a-sy-lum
ath-let-ic
a-tone-ment
at-tain-ment
at-tem-per
at-tend-ance
at-ten-tive
at-tor-ney
at-trac-tive
at-trib-ute
a-vow-al
au-then-tic
Bal-co-ny
bap-tis-mal
be-com-ing
be-fore-hand
be-gin-nings
be-hold-en
be-liev-er
be-long-ing

Syllables.

won-der-ful
wor-thi-ness
wrong-ful-ly
Yel-low-ness
yes-ter-day
youth-ful-ly
Zeal-ous-ness

ented on the SEC

as-sess-ment
as-su-ming
as-su-rance
a-ston-ish
a-sy-lum
ath-let-ic
a-tone-ment
at-tain-ment
at-tem-per
at-tend-ance
at-ten-tive
at-tor-ney
at-trac-tive
at-trib-ute
a-vow-al
au-then-tic
Bal-co-ny
bap-tis-mal
be-com-ing
be-fore-hand
be-gin-ning
be-hold-en
be-liev-er
be-long-ing

Words of THREE Syllables.

69

be-nigh-ly	con-tri-vance	de-po-nent
be-stow-er	con-trol-ler	de-pos-it
be-tray-er	con-vert-er	de-scend-ant
be-wil-der	con-vict-ed	de-sert-er
blas-phe-mer	cor-rect-or	de-spond-ent
boom-bard-ment	cor-ro-sive	de-destroy-er
bra-va-do	cor-rupt-ness	de-struc-tive
Ca-bal-ler	cos-met-ic	de-ter-gent
ca-rous-er	cre-a-tor	de-vour-er
ca-the-dral	De-ben-ture	dic-ta-tor
clan-des-tine	de-can-ter	dif-fu-sive
co-equal	de-ceas-ed	di-min-ish
co-he-rent	de-ceit-ful	di-rect-or
col-lect-or	de-ceiv-er	dis-a-ble
com-mand-ment	de-ci-pher	dis-as-ter
com-mant-ment	de-ci-sive	dis-bur-den
com-pact-ly	de-claim-er	dis-ci-pie
com-pen-sate	de-co-ruin	dis-cov-er
com-plete-ly	de-crep-id	dis-cour-age
con-dem-ned	de-cre-tal	dis-dain-ful
con-tis-cate	de-fence-less	dis-fig-ure
con-found-er	de-fen-sive	dis-grace-ful
con-gres-sive	de-file-ment	dis-heart-en
con-jec-ture	de-form-ed	dis-hon-est
con-joint-ly	de-light-ful	dis-hon-our
con-junct-ly	de-lin-quent	dis-junc-ture
con-jure-ment	de-liv-er	dis-or-der
con-ni-vance	de-lu-sive	dis-par-age
con-sid-er	de-mer-it	dis-qui-et
con-sist-ent	de-mol-ish	dis-rel-ish
con-su-mer	de-mon-strate	dis-serv-ble
con-sump-tive	de-mure-ness	dis-sar-vice
con-tem-plate	de-ni-al	dis-taste-ful
con-tent-ment	de-nu-date	dis-til-ler
con-tin-gent	de-part-ure	dis-tinct-ly
con-trib-ute	de-pend-ant	dis-tin-guish

Words of THREE Syllables.

con-tract-ed	en-deav-our	he-ro-ic
con-trib-ute	en-dorse-ment	hi-ber-nal
dis-trust-ful	en-du-rance	hu-mane-ly
dis-turb-ance	e-ner-vate	I-de-a
di-viner	en-fet-ter	il-lus-trate
di-voice-ment	en-large-ment	im-a"-gine
di-ur-nal	en-light-en	im-mod-est
di-vul-ger	en-su-rance	im-pair-ment
do-mes-tic	en-tice-ment	im-mor-tal
dra-ma-tic	en-vel-ope	im-peach-ment
Ec-lec-tic	en-vi-rons	im-pel-lent
e-clips-ed	e-pis-tle	im-port-er
ef-fec-tive	er-ra-tic	im-pos-tor
ef-ful-gent	e-spous-als	im-pris-on
e-lec-tive	e-stab-lish	im-pru-dent
e-leven	e-ter-nal	in-car-nate
e-li"-cit	ex-alt-ed	in-cen-tive
e-lon-gate	ex-hib-it	in-clu-sive
e-lu-sive	ex-ter-nal	in-cul-cate
em-bar-go	ex-tin-guish	in-cum-bent
em-bel-lish	ex-tir-pate	in-debt-ed
em-bez-zle	Fa-nat-ic	in-de-cent
em-bow-el	fan-tas-tic	in-den-ture
em-broi-der	fo-ment-er	in-duce-ment
e-mer-gent	for-bear-ance	in-dul-gence
em-pan-nel	for-bid-den	in-fer-nal
em-ploy-ment	for-get-ful	in-fla-mer
en-a-ble	for-sa-ken	in-for-mal
en-am-el	fil-ly	in-form-er
en-camp-ment	li-gan-tic	in-fringe-ment
en-chant-er	mal-kin	in-hab-it
en-count-er	har-mon-ics	in-he-rent
en-cour-age	he-ice-for-ward	in-he"-rit
en-croach-ment	he-e-after	in-hib-it
en-cum-ber	he-met-ic	in-hu-man

Syllables.

he-ro-ic
hi-ber-nal
hu-mane-ly
I-de-a
il-lus-trate
im-a"-gine
im-mod-est
im-pair-ment
im-mor-tal
im-peach-ment
im-pel-lent
im-port-er
im-pos-tor
im-pris-on
im-pru-dent
in-car-nate
in-cen-tive
in-clu-sive
in-cul-cate
in-cum-bent
in-debt-ed
in-de-cent
in-den-ture
in-duce-ment
in-dul-gence
in-fer-nal
in-fla-mer
in-for-mal
in-form-er
in-fringe-ment
in-hab-it
in-he-rent
in-he"-rit
in-hib-it
in-hu-man

n-qui-ry
n-sip-id
n-spir-it
n-stinct-ive
n-struct-or
n-ven-tor
n-ter-ment
n-ter-nal
n-ter-pret
n-tes-tate
n-tes-tine
n-trin-sic
n-val-id
n-vei-gle
n-ho-vah
La-con-ic
n-ieu-ten-ant
Ma-lig-nant
na-raud-er
na-ter-nal
na-ture-ly
ne-an-der
ne-chan-ic
mi-nute-ly
mis-con-duct
mis-no-mer
no-nas-tic
more-o-ver
Neg-lect-ful
noc-tur-nal
Ob-ject-or
o-bli-ging
oblique-ly
ob-serv-ance
oc-cur-rence

Words of THREE Syllables.

71

of-fend-er
of-fen-sive
op-po-nent
or-gan-ic
Pa-cif-ic
par-ta-ker
pa-thet-ic
pel-lu-cid
per-fu-mer
per-spec-tive
per-verse-ly
po-lite-ly
po-ma-tum
per-cep-tive
pre-pa-rer
pre-sump-tive
pro-ceed-ing
pro-duc-tive
pro-phet-ic
pro-po-sal
pros-pec-tive
pur-su-ance
Quin-tes-sence
Re-coin-age
re-deem-er
re-dun-dant
re-lin-quish
re-luc-tant
re-main-der
re-mem-ber
re-mem-brance
re-miss-ness
re-morse-less
re-nown-ed
re-plen-ish

re-ple"-vy
re-proach-ful
re-sem-ble
re-sis-tance
re-spect-ful
re-venge-ful
re-view-er
re-vi-ler
re-vi-val
re-volt-er
re-ward-er
Sar-cas-tic
scor-bu-tic
se-cure-ly
se-du-cer
se-ques-ter
se-rene-ly
sin-cere-ly
spec-ta-tor
sub-mis-sive
Tes-ta-tor
thanks-giv-ing
to-bac-co
to-geth-er
trans-pa-rent
tri-bu-nal
tri-um-phant
Un-cov-er
un-daunt-ed
un-equal
un-fruit-ful
un-god-ly
un-grate-ful
un-ho-ly
un-learn-ed

Words of THREE Syllables.

un-ru-ly
un-skil-ful
un-sta-ble

un-thank-ful
un-time-ly
un-wor-thy

un-com-mon
Vice-ge-rent
vin-dic-tive

Words of THREE Syllables, accented on the LAST Syllable.

Ac-qui-esce
af-ter-noon
al-a-mode
uni-bus-cade
an-ti-pode
ap-per-tain
ap-pre-hend
Bal-us-trade
bar-ri-cade
bom-ba-zin
brig-a-dier
buc-ca-noon
Ca"-ra-van
cav-al-cade
cir-cum-scribe
cir-cum-vent
co-in-cide
com-plais-ance
com-pre-lend
con-de-scend
con-tra-dict
con-tro-vert
cor-re-pond
coun-ter-mine
coun-ter-vail
Deb-o-nair
dis-a-buse
dis-a-gree

dis-al-low
dis-an-nul
dis-ap-pear
dis-ap-point
dis-ap-prove
dis-be-lieve
dis-com-mend
dis-com-pose
dis-con-tent
dis-en-chant
dis-en-gage
dis-en-thral
dis-es-teem
dis-o-boy
En-ter-tain
Gas-con-ade
gaz-et-teer
Here-up-on
Im-ma-ture
im-por-tune
in-com-mode
in-com-plete
in-cor-rect
in-dis-cree-t
in-ter-cede
in-ter-cept
in-ter-change
in-ter-fere

in-ter-lard
in-ter-lope
in-ter-mit
in-ter-mix
in-ter-vene
Mag-a-zin
mis-ap-ply
mis-be-have
O-ver-charge
o-ver-flow
o-ver-lay
o-ver-look
o-ver-spread
o-ver-take
o-ver-throw
o-ver-turn
o-ver-whelm
Per-se-vere
Re"-col-lect
re"-com-mend
re-con-vene
re-in-force
ref-u-gee
rep-ar-tee
re"-pre-hend
re"-pro-sent
re"-pri-mand
Ser-e-nade

bles!

un-com-mon
Vice-ge-rent
in-dic-tive

d on the LAST

-ter-lard
-ter-lope
-ter-mit
-ter-mix
-ter-vene
ag-a-zine
s-ap-ply
s-be-have
ver-charge
er-flow
er-lay
er-look
er-spread
er-take
er-throw
er-turn
r-whelm
se-vere
col-lect
com-mend
on-vene
-force
-gee
r-tee
re-hend
ro-sent
ri-mand
nade

Words of THREE Syllables.

78

su-per-scribe
su-per-sede
There-up-on
Un-a-ware

un-be-lief
un-der-go
un-der-mine
un-der-stand

un-der-take
un-der-worth
Vi-o-lin
vol-un-teer

Words of THREE Syllables, pronounced as TWO, and accented on the FIRST Syllable.

RULES.

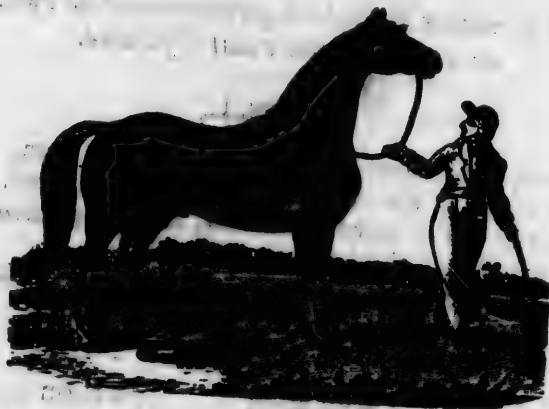
Cion, sion, tion, sound like
shon, either in the middle
or at the end of words.
Ce, ci, sci, si, and ti, like st.
Cial, tial, commonly sound
like shal.

Clas, tion, like shan.
Cient, tient, like shent.
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suc-ti-on
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ter-ti-an
trac-ti-on
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ul-ti-on
Vec-ti-on
ver-si-on
vi"-si-on

LESSONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.**1. THE HORSE.**

THE horse is a noble creature, and very useful to man. A horse knows his own stable, he distinguishes his companions, remembers any place at which he has once stopped, and will find his way by a road which he has travelled. The rider governs his horse by signs; which he makes with the bit, his foot, his knee, or the whip.

The horse is less useful when dead than some other animals are. The skin is useful for collars, traces, and other parts of harness. The hair of the tail is used for bottoms of chairs and floor-cloths. What a pity it is, that cruel men should ever ill use, over work, and torture this useful beast!



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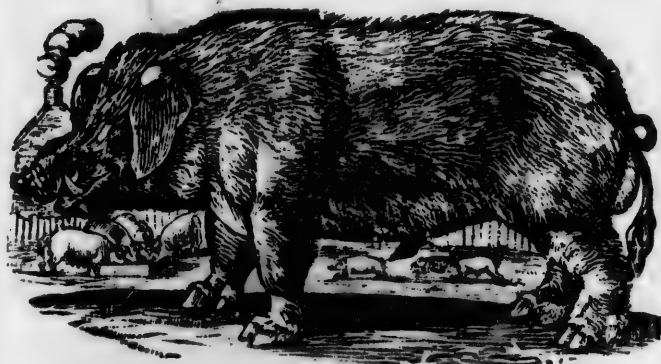
2. THE COW.



OX is the general name for horned cattle, and of all these the cow is the most useful. The flesh of an ox is beef. Oxen are often used to draw in ploughs or carts. Their flesh supplies us with food. Their blood is used as manure, as well as the dung; their fat is made into candles; their hides into shoes and boots; their hair is mixed with lime to make mortar; their horns are made into curious things, as combs, boxes, handles for knives, drinking cups, and instead of glass for lanterns. Their bones are used to make little spoons, knives and forks for children, buttons, &c.

Cows give us milk, which is excellent diet; and of milk we make cheese; of the cream we make butter. The young animal is a calf; its flesh is veal; vellum and covers of books are made of the skin. The cow may be considered as more uni-ver-sal-ly conducive to the comforts of mankind, than any other animal.

3. THE HOG.



THE hog has a divided hoof, like the animals called cattle; but the bones of his feet are really like those of a beast of prey, and a wild hog is a very savage animal. Swine have always been esteemed very un-tract-a-ble, stupid, and in-ca-pa-ble of in-struc-ti-on; but it appears, by the example of the learned pig, that even they may be taught.

A hog is a disgusting animal; he is filthy, greedy, stubborn, and dis-a-gree-a-ble. The flesh of the hog produces pork, ham, and bacon. Hogs are vo-ra-ci-ous; yet where they find plentiful and de-li-ci-ous food, they are very nice in their choice, will refuse unsound fruit, and wait the fall of fresh; but hunger will force them to eat rotten, putrid substances. A hog has a strong neck, small eyes, a long snout, a rough and hard nose, and a quick sense of smelling.



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4. THE DEER.



DEER shed their horns an-nu-al-ly in the spring; if the old ones do not fall off, the animal rubs them gently against the branch of a tree. The new horns are tender: and the deer walk with their heads low, lest they should hit them against the branches; when they are full-grown and hard, the deer rub them against the trees, to clear them of a skin with which they are covered.

The skins of deer are of use for leather, and the horns make good handles for common knives. Spirit of hartshorn is extracted, and hartshorn shavings are made from them.

Rein-deer, in Lapland and Greenland, draw the natives in sledges over the snow with pro-di-gi-ous swiftness.

5. THE CAT.



THE cat has sharp claws, which she draws back when you caress her; then her foot is as soft as velvet. Cats have less sense than dogs; their attachment is chiefly to the house; but the dog's is to the persons who inhabit it.

Kittens have their eyes closed several days after their birth. The cat, after suckling her young some time, brings them mice and young birds. Cats hunt by the eye; they lie in wait, and spring upon their prey, which they catch by surprise; then sport with it, and torment the poor animal till they kill it. Cats see best in the gloom. In a strong light, the pupil of the cat's eye is contracted almost to a line; by night it spreads into a large circle.

Cats live in the house, but are not very obedient to the owner; they are self-willed and wayward. Cats love perfumes; they are fond of *valerian* and *marjoram*. They dislike water, cold, and bad smells; they love to bask in the sun, and to lie on soft beds.



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8. THE SHEEP



SHEEP supply us with food; their flesh is called mutton. They supply us with clothes; for their wool is made into cloth, flannel, and stockings. Their skin is leather, which forms parchment, and is used to cover books. Their entrails are made into strings for fiddles; and their dung affords rich manure for the earth. The female is called an ewe.

A sheep is a timid animal, and runs from a dog; yet an ewe will face a dog when a lamb is by her side; she thinks not then of her own danger, but will stamp with her foot, and push with her head, seeming to have no fear; such is the love of mothers.

Sheep derive their safety from the care of man, and they well repay him for his attention. In many countries they require the attendance of shepherds, and are penned up at night to protect them from the wolves; but in our happy land, they graze in security.

7. THE GOAT.



A GOAT is somewhat like a sheep; but has hair instead of wool. The white hair is valuable for wigs; cloth may also be made of the goat's hair. The skin of the goat is more useful than that of the sheep.

Goats seem to have more sense than sheep. They like to rove upon hills, are fond of browsing upon vines, and delight in the bark of trees. Among mountains they climb the steepest rocks, and spring from brow to brow. Their young is called a kid: the flesh of the kids is esteemed. gloves are made of their skins. Persons of weak constitutions drink the milk of goats.

Goats are very playful; but they sometimes butt against little boys, and knock them down. when they are teased and pulled by the beard or horns.

8. THE DOG.



THE dog is gifted with that sa-ga-ci-ty, vi-gilance, and fi-del-i-ty, which qualify him to be the guard, the com-pan-i-on, and the friend of man; and happy is he who finds a friend as true and faithful as this animal, who will rather die by the side of his master, than take a bribe of a stranger to betray him. No other animal is so much the com-pan-i-on of man as the dog. The dog understands his master by the tone of his voice; nay even by his looks, he is ready to obey him.

Dogs are very service-able to man. A dog will conduct a flock of sheep, and will use no roughness but to those which straggle, and then merely to bring them back. The dog is said to be the only animal who always knows his master, and the friends of his family; who distinguishes a stranger as soon as he arrives; who understands his own name, and the voice of the domestics; and who, when he has lost his mas-

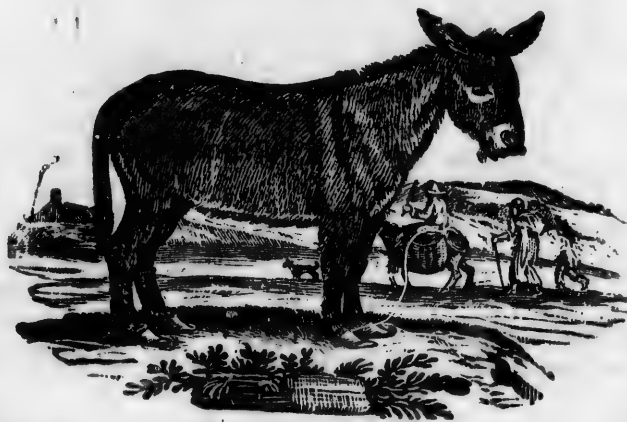
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9. THE ASS.



THE ass is humble, patient, and quiet. Why should a creature so patient, so innocent, and so useful, be treated with contempt and cruelty? The ass is strong, hardy, and temperate, and less delicate than the horse; but he is not so sprightly and swift as that noble and generous animal. He is often rendered stupid and dull by unkind treatment, and blamed for what rather deserves our pity.

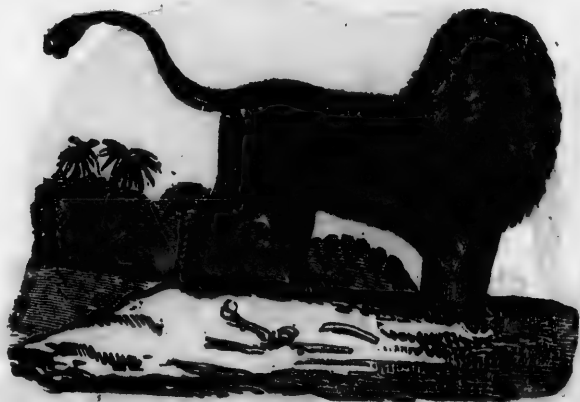
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10. THE LION.



THIS noble animal has a large head, short, round ears, shaggy mane, strong limbs, and a long tail, tufted at the extremity. His general colour is tawny, which on the belly inclines to white. From the nose to the tail, a full-grown lion will measure eight feet. The lioness is somewhat smaller, and destitute of a mane.

Like other animals, the lion is affected by the influence of climate in a very sensible degree. Under the scorching sun of Africa, where his courage is excited by the heat, he is the most terrible and undaunted of all quadrupeds.

A single lion of the desert will often rush upon a whole caravan, and face his enemies, insensible of fear, to the last gasp. To his keeper he appears to possess no small degree of attachment; and though his passions are strong, and his appetites vehement, he has been tried, and found to be noble in his resentment, magnanimous in his courage, and grateful in his disposition. His roaring is so loud, that it pierces the ear like thunder.

11. THE ELEPHANT.



THE elephant is not only the largest, but the strongest of all quadrupeds; in a state of nature it is neither fierce nor mischievous. Pacific, mild, and brave, it only exerts its powers in its own defence, or in that of the community to which it belongs. It is social and friendly with its kind; the oldest of the troop always appears as the leader, and the next in seniority brings up the rear. As they march, the forest seems to tremble beneath them; in their passage they bear down the branches of trees, on which they feed; and if they enter cultivated fields, the labours of agriculture soon disappear.

When the elephant is once tamed, it is the most gentle and obedient of all animals. Its attachment to its keeper is remarkable, and it seems to live but to serve and obey him. It is quickly taught to kneel, in order to receive its rider; and it caresses those with whom it is acquainted.

12. THE BEAR.



THERE are several kinds of bears; such as the black bear, the brown bear, and the white bear.

The black bear is a strong powerful animal, covered with dark glossy hair, and is very common in North America. It is said to subsist wholly on vegetable food; but some of them, which have been brought into England, have shewn a preference for flesh. They strike with their fore feet like a cat, seldom use their tusks, but hug their assailants so closely, that they almost squeeze them to death. After becoming pretty fat in autumn, these animals retire to their dens, and continue six or seven weeks in total inactivity and abstinence from food.

The white, or Greenland bear, has a peculiarly long head and neck, and its limbs are of prodigious size and strength; its body frequently measures thirteen feet in length. The white bear lives on flesh, seals, and the dead bodies of whales.

*Words of FOUR Syllables, pronounced as THREE,
and accented on the SECOND Syllable.*

A-dop-ti-on
af-fec-ti-on
af-flic-ti-on
as-per-si-on
at-ten-ti-on
at-trac-ti-on
au-spi"-ci-ous
Ca-pa-ci-ous
ca-sa-ti-on
col-la-ti-on
com-pas-si-on
com-pul-si-on
con-cep-ti-on
con-clu-si-on
con-fes-si-on
con-fu-si-on
con-junc-ti-on
con-struc-ti-on
con-ten-ti-ous
con-ver-si-on
con-vic-ti-on
con-vul-si-on
cor-rec-ti-on
cor-rup-ti-on
cro-a-ti-on
De-coe-ti-on
de-fec-ti-on
de-fi"-ci-ent
de-jec-ti-on
de-li"-ci-ous
de-scrip-ti-on

de-struc-ti-on
de-trac-ti-on
de-vo-ti-on
dis-cus-si-on
dis-sen-si-on
dis-tinc-ti-on
di-vi"-si-on
E-jec-ti-on
e-lec-ti-on
e-rup-ti-on
es-sen-ti-al
ex-ac-ti-on
ex-clu-si-on
ex-pa-n-si-on
ex-pres-si-on
ex-pul-si-on
ex-tor-ti-on
ex-trac-ti-on
Fal-la-ci-ous
foun-da-ti-on
Im-mer-si-on
im-par-ti-al
im-pa-ti-ent
im-pres-si-on
in-junc-ti-on
in-scrip-ti-on
in-struc-ti-on
in-ven-ti-on
ir-rup-ti-on
Li-cen-ti-ous
lo-gi"-ci-an

Ma-gi"-ci-an
mu-si"-ci-an
Nar-ra-ti-on
Ob-jec-ti-on
ob-la-ti-on
ob-struc-ti-on
op-pressi-on
op-ti"-ci-an
o-ra-ti-on
Per-fec-ti-on
pol-lu-ti-on
pre-dic-ti-on
pre-scrip-ti-on
pro-mo-ti-on
pro-por-ti-on
pro-vin-ci-al
Re-jec-ti-on
re-la-ti-on
re-ten-ti-on
Sal-va-ti-on
sub-jec-ti-on
sub-stan-ti-al
sub-trac-ti-on
sub-ver-si-on
suc-ces-si-on
suf-fi"-ci-ent
sus-pi-ci-on
Temp-ta-ti-on
trans-la-ti-on
Va-ca-ti-on
vex-a-ti-on

Words of FOUR Syllables, accented on the FIRST Syllable.

as THREE,
able.

gi-ci-an
i"-ci-an
ra-ti-on
ec-ti-on
-ti-on
ruc-ti-on
res-si-on
"-ci-an
-ti-on
fec-ti-on
u-ti-on
dic-ti-on
scrip-ti-on
no-ti-on
por-ti-on
vin-ci-al
ec-ti-on
-ti-on
n-ti-on
ra-ti-on
ec-ti-on
tan-ti-al
rac-ti-on
ver-si-on
es-si-on
"-ci-ent
i-ci-on
p-ta-ti-on
-la-ti-on
a-ti-on
a-ti-on

Ab-so-lute-ly
ac-ces-sa-ry
ac-cu-ra-cy
ac-cu-rate-ly
a"-cri-mo-ny
ac-tu-al-ly
au-gu-to-ry
ad-e-quate-ly
ad-mi-ra-ble
ad-mi-ral-ty
ad-ver-sa-ry
ag-gra-va-ted
al-a-bas-ter
a-li-en-ate
al-le-go-ry
al-ter-a-tive
a-mi-a-ble
am-i-ca-ble
am-o-rous-ly
an-i-ma-ted
an-nu-al-ly
an-swer-a-ble
an-ti-cham-ber
an-ti-mo-ny
an-ti-qua-ry
ap-o-plec-tic
ap-pi-ca-ble
ar-bi-tra-ry
ar-ro-gant-ly
au-di-to-ry
a-vi-a-ry
Bar-oa-rous-ly

bean-ti-ful-ly
ben-e-fit-ed
boun-ti-ful-ness
bril-li-an-cy
bur-go-mas-ter
Cap-i-tal-ly
cas-u-ist-ry
cat-er-pil-lar
cel-i-ba-cy
cen-su-ra-ble
cer-e-mo-ny
cir-cu-la-ted
cog-ni-za-ble
com-fort-a-ble
com-men-ta-ry
com-mis-sa-ry
com-mon-al-ty
com-pa-ra-ble
com-pe-ten-cy
con-fi-dent-ly
con-quer-a-ble
con-se-quent-ly
con-sti-tu-ted
con-ti-nent-ly
con-tro-ver-sy
con-tu-ma-cy
co-pi-ous-ly
co"-py-hold-er
cor-po-ral-ly
cor-pu-lent-ly
cor-ri-gi-ble
cred-it-a-ble

cus-tom-a-ry
cov-et-ous-ly
Dan-ger-ous-ly
del-i-ca-cy
des-pi-ca-ble
dif-fi-cul-ty
dil-i-gent-ly
dis-pu-ta-ble
drom-e-da-ry
du-ra-ble-ness
Ef-fi-ca-cy
el-e-gant-ly
el-i-gi-ble
em-i-nent-ly
ex-cel-len-cy
ex-e-cra-ble
ex-o-ra-ble
ex-qui-site-ly
Fa-vour-a-bly
feb-ru-a-ry
fig-u-ra-tive
fluc-tu-a-ting
for-mi-da-ble
for-tu-nate-ly
fraud-u-lent-ly
friv-o-lous-ly
Gen-er-al-ly
gen-er-ous-ly
gil-li-flow-er
gov-ern-a-ble
grad-a-to-ry
Hab-er-dash-er

hab-it-a-ble
 het-er-o-dox
 hon-our-a-ble
 hos-pit-a-ble
 hu-mour-ous-ly
 Ig-no-mi"-ny
 im-i-ta-tor
 in-do-lent-ly
 in-no-cen-cy
 in-ti-ma-cy
 in-tri-ca-cy
 in-ven-to-ry
 Jan-u-a-ry
 ju-di-ca-ture
 jus-ti-fi-ed
 Lap-i-da-ry
 lit-er-al-ly
 lit-er-a-ture
 lo"-gi-cal-ly
 lu-mi-na-ry
 Ma"-gis-tra-cy
 mal-le-a-ble
 man-da-to-ry
 ma"-tri-mo-ny
 mel-an-cho-ly
 mem-o-ra-ble
 men-su-ra-ble
 mer-ce-na-ry
 mil-i-ta-ry
 mis-er-a-ble
 mod-e-rate-ly
 mo-men-ta-ry

mon-as-te-ry
 mo"-ral-i-zer
 mul-ti-plier
 mu-si-cal-ly
 mu-ti-nous-ly
 Nat-u-ral-ly
 ne"-ces-sa-ry
 ne-cro-man-cy
 neg-li-gent-ly
 not-a-ness
 nu-mer-us-ly
 Ob-du-ra-cy
 ob-sti-na-cy
 ob-vi-ous-ly
 oc-cu-pi-er
 oc-u-lar-ly
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 or-a-to-ry
 or-di-na-ry
 Pa"-ci-fi-er
 pal-a-ta-ble
 par-don-a-ble
 pa"-tri-mo-ny
 pen-e-tra-ble
 per-ish-a-ble
 prac-ti-ca-ble
 preb-en-da-ry
 prefer-a-ble
 pres-by-te-ry
 prev-a-lent-ly
 prof-it-a-ble
 prom-is-so-ry

pur-ga-to-ry
 pu-ri-fi-er
 Rat-i-fi-er
 rea-son-a-ble
 righ-te-ous-ness
 Sa-cri-fi-er
 sanc-tu-a-ry
 sat-is-fi-ed
 sec-re-ta-ry
 sep-a-rate-ly
 ser-vice-a-ble
 slov-en-li-ness
 sol-i-ta-ry
 sov-er-eign-ty
 spec-u-la-tive
 spir-it-u-al
 stat-u-a-ry
 sub-lu-na-ry
 Tab-er-na-cle
 ter-ri-fy-ing
 ter-ri-to-ry
 tes-ti-mo-ny
 tol-er-a-ble
 tran-si-to-ry
 Val-u-a-ble
 va-ri-a-ble
 ve"-get-a-ble
 ven-er-a-ble
 vir-tu-ous-ly
 vol-un-ta-ry
 War-rant-a-ble

Words of FOUR Syllables, accented on the SECOND Syllable.

Ab-bre-vi-ate
ab-dom-i-nal
a-bil-i-ty
a-bom-i-nate
a-bun-dant-ly
a-bu-sive-ly
ac-cel-e-rate
ac-ces-si-ble
ac-com-pa-ny
ac-count-a-ble
ac-cu-mu-late
a-cid-i-ty
ad-min-is-ter
ad-mon-ish-er
ad-ven-tu-rer
a-gree-a-ble
al-low-a-ble
am-bas-sa-dor
am-big-u-ous
am-phi-b-i-ous
a-nat-o-mist
an-gel-i-cal
an-ni-hil-ate
a-nom-a-lous
an-tag-o-nist
an-tip-a-thy
an-ti"-qui-ty
a-pol-o-gize
a-rith-me-tic
as-sas-sin-ate
as-trol-o-ger
as-tron-o-mer

at-ten-u-ate
a-vail-a-ble
au-then-ti-cate
au-thor-i-ty
Bar-ba-ri-an
be-at-i-tude
be-com-ing-ly
be-ha-vi-our
be-nef-i-cence
be-nev-o-lence
bi-og-ra-phy
bi-tu-mi-nous
Ca-lam-i-tous
ca-lum-ni-ous
ca-pit-u-late
ca-tas-tro-phe
cen-so-ri-ous
chi-rur-gi-cal
chro-nol-o-gy
con-form-a-ble
con-grat-u-late
con-sid-er-ate
con-sist-o-ry
con-sol-i-date
con-spic-u-ous
con-spi-ra-cy
con-su-ma-ble
con-sist-en-cy
con-tam-i-nate
con-tempt-i-ble
con-test-a-ble
con-tig-u-ous

con-tin-u-al
con-trib-u-tor
con-ve-ni-ent
con-vers-a-ble
co-op-e-rate
cor-po-re-al
cor-rel-a-tive
cor-rob-o-rate
cor-ro-sive-ly
cu-ta-ne-ous
De-bil-i-tate
de-crep-i-tude
de-fen-si-ble
de-fin-i-tive
de-form-i-ty
de-gen-e-rate
de-ject-ed-ly
de-lib-e-rate
de-light-ful-ly
de-lin-e-ate
de-liv-er-ance
de-moc-ra-cy
de-mon-str-a-ble
de-nom-i-nate
de-plo-ra-ble
de-pop-u-late
de-pre-ci-ate
de-si-ra-ble
de-spite-ful-ly
de-spond-en-cy
de-ter-min-ate
de-test-a-ble

dex-te"-ri-ty	e-van-gel-ist	hy-poth-e-sis
di-min-u-tive	e-vap-o-rate	I-dol-a-ter
dis-cern-i-ble	e-va-sive-ly	il-lit-er-ate
dis-cov-ery	e-ven-tu-al	il-lus-tri-ous
dis-crim-i-nate	ex-am-in-er	im-men-si-ty
dis-dain-ful-ly	ex-ceed-ing ly	im-mor-tal-ize
dis-grace-ful-ly	ex-ces-sive-ly	im-mu-ta-ble
dis-loy-al-ty	ex-cu-sa-ble	im-ped-i-ment
dis-or-der-ly	ex-ec-u-tor	im-pen-i-tence
dis-pen-sa-ry	ex-em-pla-ry	im-pe-ri-ous
dis-sat-is-fy	ex-fo-li-ate	im-per-ti-nent
dis-sim-i-lar	ex-hil-a-rate	im-pet-u-ous
dis-u-ni-on	ex-on-e-rate	im-pi-ety
di-vin-i-ty	ex-or-bi-tant	im-plac-a-ble
dog-mat-i-cal	ex-pe"-ri-ment	im-pol-i-tic
dox-ol-o-gy	ex-ter-mi-nate	im-por-tu-nate
du-pli"-ci-ty	ex-trav-a-gant	im-pos-si-ble
E-bri-e-ty	ex-trem-i-ty	im-prob-a-ble
ef-fec-tu-al	Fa-nat-i-cism	im-pov-er-ish
ef-fem-i-nate	fas-tid-i-ous	im-preg-na-ble
ef-fron-te-ry	fa-tal-i-ty	im-prove-a-ble
e-gre-gi-ous	fe-li"-ci-ty	im-prov-i-dent
e-jac-u-late	fra-gil-i-ty	in-an-i-mate
e-lab-o-rate	fru-gal-i-ty	in-au-gu-rate
e-lu-ci-date	fu-tu-ri-ty	in-ca-pa-ble
e-mas-cu-late	Ge-og-ra-phy	in-clem-en-cy
em-pir-i-cal	ge-om-e-try	in-cli-na-ble
em-pov-er-ish	gram-ma-ri-an	in-con-stan-cy
en-am-el-ler	gram-mat-i-cal	in-cu-ra-ble
en-thu-si-ast	Ha-bil-i-ment	in-de-cen-cy
e-nu-me-rate	ha-bit-u-ate	in-el-e-gant
e-pis-co-pal	har-mon-i-cal	in-fat-u-ate
e-pit-o-me	her-met-i-cal	in-hab-i-tant
e-quiv-o-cate	hi-la"-ri-ty	in-grat-i-tude
er-ro-ne-ous	hu-man-i-ty	in-sin-u-ate
e-the-re-al	hu-mil-i-ty	in-teg-ri-ty

in-ter-pre-ter
in-tract-a-ble
in-trep-id-ly
in-val-i-date
in-vet-e-rate
in-vid-i-ous
ir-rad-i-ate
i-tin-e-rant
Ju-rid-i-cal
La-bo-ri-ous
le-git-i-mate
le-gu-mi-nous
lux-u-ri-ous
Mag-ni-fi-cent
ma-te-ri-al
me-trop-o-lis
mi-rac-u-lous
Na-tiv-i-ty
non-sen-si-cal
no-to-ri-ous
O-be-di-ent
ob-serv-a-ble
om-nip-o-tent
o-rac-u-lar
o-ri"-gi-nal
Pa-tic-u-lar

pe-nu-ri-ous
per-pet-u-al
per-spic-u-ous
phi-los-o-pher
pos-te-ri-or
pre-ca-ri-ous
pre-cip-i-tate
pre-des-ti-nate
pre-dom-i-nate
pre-oc-cu-py
pre-va"-ri-cate
pro-gen-i-tor
pros-per-i-ty
Ra-pid-i-ty
re-cep-ta-cle
re-cum-ben-cy
re-cur-ren-cy
re-deem-a-ble
re-dun-dan-cy
re-frac-to-ry
re-gen-e-rate
re-luc-tan-cy
re-mark-a-ble
re-mu-ne-rate
re-splen-dent-ly
re-sto-ra-tive

re-su-ma-ble
Sa-ga"-ci-ty
si-mil-i-tude
sim-plici-ty
so-lem-ni-ty
so-li"-ci-tor
so-li"-ci-tous
sub-ser-vi-ent
su-pe-ri-or
su-per-la-tive
su-prem-a-cy
Tau-tol-o-gy
ter-ra-que-ous
the-ol-o-gy
tri-um-phant-ly
tu-mul-tu-ous
ty-ran-ni-cal
U-nan-i-mous
u-bi"-qui-ty
un-search-a-ble
Va-cu-i-ty
ver-nac-u-lar
vi-cis-si-tude
vi-va-ci-ty
vo-lup-tu-ous



SELECT FABLES.**I. THE FOX AND THE GRAPES.**

A Fox, parched with thirst, perceived some grapes hanging from a lofty vine. As they looked ripe and tempting, Reynard was very desirous to refresh himself with their delicious juice; but after trying again and again to reach them, and leaping till he was tired, he found it impracticable to jump so high, and in consequence gave up the attempt. Pshaw! said he, eyeing them as he retired, with affected indifference, I might easily have accomplished this business if I had been so disposed; but I cannot help thinking that the grapes are sour, and therefore not worth the trouble of plucking.

The Vain, contending for the prize
 'Gainst Merit, see their labour lost;
 But still self-love will say—"Despise
 "What others gain at any cost!
 "I cannot reach reward, 'tis true,
 "Then let me sneer at those who do."

II. THE DOG AND THE SHADOW.



A Dog crossing a river on a plank, with a piece of flesh in his mouth, saw its re-flec-ti-on in the stream, and fancied he had dis-cov-er-ed another and a richer booty. Ac-cord-ing-ly, dropping the meat into the water, which was instantly hurried away by the current, he snatched at the shadow; but how great was his vex-a-ti-on, to find that it had dis-ap-pea-r-ed! Unhappy creature that I am! cried he: in grasping at a shadow, I have lost the substance.

With moderate blessings be content,
Nor idly grasp at every shade;
Peace, competence, a life well spent,
Are treasures that can never fade:
And he who weakly sighs for more,
Augments his misery, not his store.

III. THE SHEPHERD-BOY AND THE WOLF.

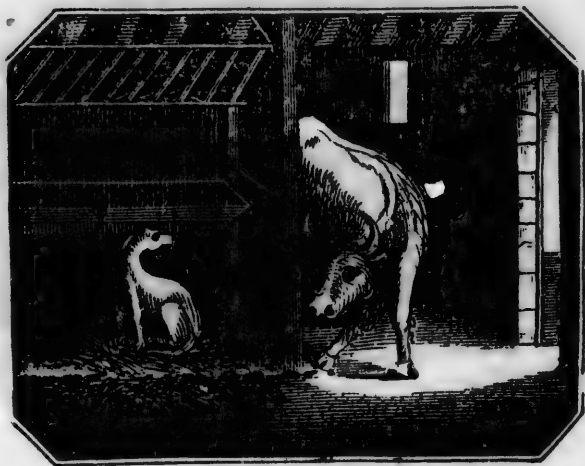


A Shepherd-boy, for want of better employment used to amuse himself by raising a false alarm, and crying, "the wolf! the wolf!" and when his neighbours, believing he was in earnest, ran to his assistance, instead of thanking them for their kindness, he laughed at them.

This trick he repeated a great number of times: but at length the wolf came in reality, and began tearing and mangling his sheep. The boy now cried and bellowed with all his might for help; but the neighbours, taught by experience, and supposing him still in jest, paid no regard to him. Thus the wolf had time and opportunity to worry the whole flock.

To sacred truth devote your heart,
Nor ev'n in jest a lie repeat;
Who acts a base, fictitious part,
Will infamy and ruin meet.
The liar ne'er will be believed
By those whom he has once deceived.

IV. THE DOG IN THE MANGER.



A surly Dog having made his bed on some hay in a manger; an Ox, pressed by hunger, came up, and wished to satisfy his appetite with a little of the provender; but the Dog, snarling, and putting himself in a threatening posture, prevented his touching it, or even approaching the spot where he lay.

Envious animal, exclaimed the Ox, how ridiculous is your be-ha-vi-our! You cannot eat the hay yourself; and yet you will not allow me, to whom it is so de-si-ra-ble, to taste it.

The Miser who hoards up his gold,
Unwilling to use or to lend,
Himself in the dog may behold,
The ox in his indigent friend.
To hoard up what we can't enjoy,
Is Heaven's good purposes to destroy.

V. THE KID AND THE WOLF.



A She-Goat shut up her Kid in safety at home, while she went to feed in the fields, and advised her to keep close. A Wolf, watching their motions, as soon as the Dam was gone, hastened to the house, and knocked at the door. Child, said he, counterfeiting the voice of the Goat, I forgot to embrace you; open the door, I beseech you, that I may give you this token of my affection. No! no! replied the Kid (who had taken a survey of the deceiver through the window), I cannot possibly give you admission; for though you feign very well the voice of my Dam, I perceive in every other respect that you are a Wolf.

Let every youth, with cautious breast,
 Allurement's fatal dangers shun,
 Who turns sage counsel to a jest,
 Takes the sure road to be undone.
 A Parent's counsels e'er revere,
 And mingle confidence with fear.

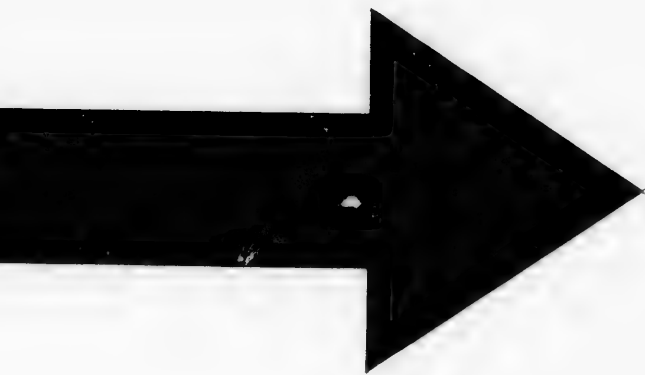
VI. THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.



A wolf and a lamb, by chance came to the same stream to quench their thirst. The water flowed from the former towards the latter, who stood at an humble distance; but no sooner did the Wolf perceive the Lamb, than, seeking a pretext for his destruction, he ran down to him and accused him of disturbing the water which he was drinking. How can I disturb it? said the Lamb, in a great fright: the stream flows from you to me; and I assure you that I did not mean to give you any offence. That may be, replied the Wolf; but it was only yesterday that I saw your Sire encouraging the Hounds that were pursuing me. Pardon me! answered the Lamb, my poor Sire fell a victim to the Butcher's knife upwards of a month since. It was your Dam, then, replied the savage beast. My Dam, said the innocent, died on the day I was born. Dead or not, vociferated the Wolf, as he gnashed his teeth in rage, I know very well that all the breed of you hate me, and therefore I am determined to have my revenge. So saying, he sprang upon the defenceless Lamb, and worried and ate him.

Injustice, leagued with Strength and Pow'r,
Nor Truth nor Innocence can stay;
In vain they plead when Tyrants lour,
And seek to make the weak their prey,
No equal rights obtain regard,
When passions fire, and spoils reward.





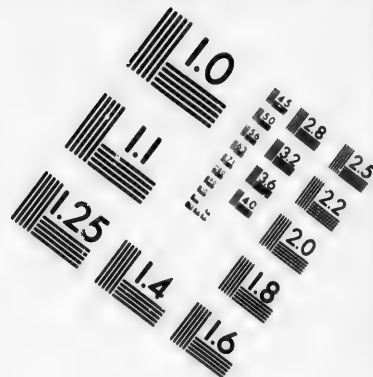
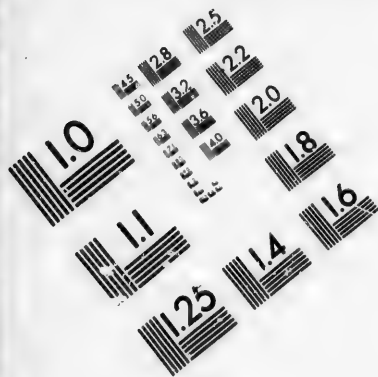
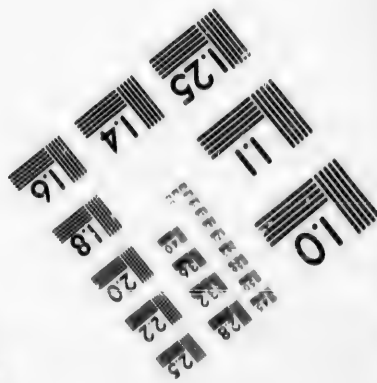
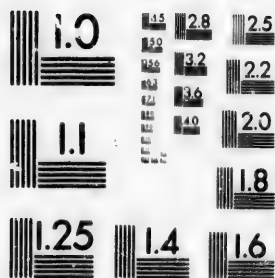


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*Words of **SIX** Syllables, and upwards, properly accented.*

A-bo'm-i-na-ble-ness
 au-thor-i-ta'tive-ly
 Con-ci'l-i-a-to-ry
 con-gra't-u-la-to-ry
 con-si'd-e-ra-ble-ness
 De-cla'r-a-to-ri-ly
 E-ja'c-u-la-to-ry
 ex-po's-tu-la-to-ry
 In-to'l-er-a-ble-ness
 in-vo'l-un-ta-ri-ly
 Un-pa'r-don-a-ble-ness
 un-pro'fit-a-ble-ness
 un-rea'son-a-ble-ness
 A-pos-to'l-i-cal-ly
 Be-a-ti'fi-cal-ly
 Cer-e-mo'-ni-ous-ly
 cir-cum-a'm-bi-ent-ly
 con-sen-ta'-ne-ous-ly
 con-tu-me'-li-ous-ly
 Di-a-bo'l-i-cal-ly
 di-a-me't-ri-cal-ly
 dis-o-be'-di-ent-ly
 Em-blem-a't-i-cal-ly
 In-con-si'd-e-rate-ly
 in-con-ve'-ni-ent-ly
 in-ter-ro'g-a-to-ry
 Ma-gis-te'-ri-al-ly
 me-ri-to'-ri-ous-ly
 Re-com-me'nd-a-to-ry
 Su-per-a'n-nu-a-ted
 su-per-nu'-me-ra-ry

An-te-di-lu'-vi-an
 an-ti-mo-na'rch-i-cal
 arch-i-e-pi's-co-pal
 a-ris-to-cra't-i-cal
 Dis-sat-is-fa'c-to-ry
 E"-ty-mo-lo"-gi-cal
 ex-tra-pa-ro'-chi-al
 Fa-mi-li-a'r-i-ty
 Ge-ne-a-lo"-gi-cal
 ge-ne-ral-i's-si-mo
 He-ter-o-ge'-ne-ous
 his-to-ri-o'g-ra-pher
 Im-mu-ta-bi'l-i-ty
 in-fal-i-bi'l-i-ty
 Pe-cu-li-a'r-i-ty
 pre-des-ti-na'-ri-an
 Su-per-in-te'nd-en-cy
 U-ni-ver-sa'l-i-ty
 un-phi-lo-so'ph-i-cal
 An-ti-trin-i-ta'-ri-an
 Com-men-su-ra-bi'l-i-ty
 Dis-sat-is-fa'c-ti-on
 Ex-tra-o'r-di-na-ri-ly
 Im-ma-te-ri-a'l-i-ty
 im-pen-e-tra-bi'l-i-ty
 in-com-pat-i-bi'l-i-ty
 in-con-si'd-e-ra-ble-ness
 in-cor-rupt-i-bi'l-i-ty
 in-di-vis-i-bi'l-i-ty
 Lat-i-tu-di-na'-ri-an
 Va-le-tu-di-na'-ri-an

INDUSTRY AND INDOLENCE CONTRASTED.

A Tale by DR. PERCIVAL.

IN a village at a small distance from the metropolis, lived a wealthy husbandman, who had two sons, William and Thomas; the former of whom was exactly a year older than the other.

On the day when the second son was born, the husbandman planted in his orchard two young apple-trees of an equal size, on which he bestowed the same care in cultivating; and they throve so much alike, that it was a difficult matter to say which claimed the preference. As soon as the children were capable of using garden implements, their father took them, on a fine day, early in the spring, to see the two plants he had reared for them, and called after their names. William and Thomas having much admired the beauty of these trees, now filled with blossoms, their father told them, that he made them a present of the trees in good condition, which would continue to thrive or decay, in proportion to the labour or neglect they received.

Thomas, though the youngest son, turned all his attention to the improvement of his tree, by clearing it of insects as soon as he discovered them, and propping up the stem that it might grow perfectly upright. He dug about it, to loosen the earth, that the root might receive nourishment from the warmth of the sun, and the moisture of the dews. No mother could nurse her child more tenderly in its infancy, than Thomas did his tree.

His brother William, however, pursued a very different conduct; for he loitered away all his time in the most idle and mischievous manner, one of his principal amusements being to throw stones at people as they passed. He kept company with all the idle boys in the neighbourhood, with whom he was continually fighting, and was seldom without either a black eye or a bro-

ken skin. His poor tree was neglected, and never thought of, till one day in autumn, when, by chance, seeing his brother's tree loaded with the finest apples, and almost ready to break down with the weight, he ran to his own tree, not doubting that he should find it in the same pleasing condition.

Great, indeed, were his disappointment and surprise, when, instead of finding the tree loaded with excellent fruit, he beheld nothing but a few withered leaves, and branches covered with moss. He instantly went to his father, and complained of his partiality in giving him a tree that was worthless and barren, while his brother's produced the most luxuriant fruit; and he thought that his brother should, at least, give him half of his apples.

His father told him that it was by no means reasonable that the industrious should give up part of their labour to feed the idle. "If your tree," said he, "has produced you nothing, it is but a just reward of your indolence, since you see what the industry of your brother has gained him. Your tree was equally full of blossoms, and grew in the same soil; but you paid no attention to the culture of it. Your brother suffered no visible insects to remain on his tree; but you neglected that caution, and suffered them to eat up the very buds. As I cannot bear to see even plants perish through neglect, I must now take this tree from you, and give it to your brother, whose care and attention may possibly restore it to its former vigour. The fruit it produces shall be his property, and you must no longer consider yourself as having any right in it. However, you may go to my nursery, and there choose any other you may like better, and try what you can do with it; but if you neglect to take proper care of it, I shall take that also from you, and give it to your brother as a reward for his superior industry and attention."

This had the desired effect on William; who clearly perceived the justice and propriety of his father's reason-

ing, and instantly went into the nursery to choose the most thriving apple-tree he could meet with. His brother Thomas, assisting him in the culture of his tree, advised him in what manner to proceed; and William made the best use of his time, and the instructions he received from his brother. He left off all his mischievous tricks, forsook the company of idle boys, applied himself cheerfully to work, and in autumn received the reward of his labour, his tree being loaded with fruit.

MORAL and PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS, which ought to be committed to memory at an early age.

Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them.

It is wiser to prevent a quarrel than to revenge it.

Custom is the plague of wise men; but is the idol of fools.

To err is human; to forgive, divine.

He is always rich, who considers himself as having enough.

The golden rule of happiness is to be moderate in your expectations.

It is better to reprove than to be angry secretly.

Diligence, industry, and submission to advice, are material duties of the young.

Anger may glance into the breast of a wise man, but it rests only in the bosom of fools.

Sincerity and truth are the foundations of all virtue.

By others' faults, wise men correct their own.

To mourn without measure, is folly; not to mourn at all, is insensibility.

Truth and error, virtue and vice, are things of an immutable nature.

When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves that we leave them.

Do unto others as you would they should do unto you
 A man may have a thousand intimate acquaintances
 and not a friend among them all.

Industry is the parent of every excellence.

The finest talents would be lost in obscurity, if they
 were not called forth by study and cultivation.

Idleness is the root of all evil.

The acquisition of knowledge is the most honourable
 occupation of youth.

Never expect lawyers to settle disputes; nor justice
 from the decisions of lawyers.

Beware of false reasoning, when you are about to in-
 flict an injury which you cannot repair.

He can never have a true friend, who is often changing
 his friendships.

Virtuous youth gradually produces flourishing man-
 hood.

None more impatiently suffer injuries, than those that
 are most forward in doing them.

No revenge is more heroic, than that which torments
 envy by doing good.

Money, like manure, does no good till it is spread.

There is no real use in riches, except in the distribution
 of them.

Deference to others is the golden rule of politeness
 and of morals.

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal
 agreeable, and an inferior acceptable.

Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding.

That politeness is best which excludes all superfluous
 formality.

By taking revenge of an injury, a man is only even
 with his enemy; by passing it over, he is superior.

No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight
 of a man whom you have obliged.

No music is so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of
 one that owns you for his benefactor.

The only benefit to be derived from flattery is, that

by hearing what we are not, we may be instructed in what we ought to be.

A wise man will desire no more, than that he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live upon contentedly.

A contented mind, and a good conscience, will make a man happy in all conditions.

Ingratitude is a crime so shameful, that no man was ever found who would acknowledge himself guilty of it.

Truth is born with us, and we do violence to our nature, when we shake off our veracity.

The character of the person who commends you, is to be considered before you set much value on his praise.

A wise man applauds him whom he thinks most virtuous: the rest of the world him who is most powerful, or most wealthy.

There is more trouble in accumulating the first hundred, than in the next five thousand.

He who would become rich within a year, is generally a beggar within six months.

As to be perfectly just is an attribute of the divine nature; to be so to the utmost of his abilities, is the glory of man.

No man was ever cast down with the injuries of fortune; unless he had before suffered himself to be deceived by her favours.

Nothing engages more the affections of men, than a polite address and graceful conversation.

A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man, than to return injury with kindness.

Philosophy is only valuable, when it serves as the law of life, and not for purposes of ostentation.

There cannot be a greater treachery, than first to raise confidence, and then deceive it.

It is as great a point of wisdom to hide ignorance, as to discover knowledge.

No man hath a thorough taste of prosperity, to whom adversity never happened.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs no invention to help it out.

There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune.

In the career of human life, it is as dangerous to play too forward, as too backward a game.

Beware of making a false estimate of your own powers, character, and pretensions.

A lie is always troublesome, sets a man's invention upon the rack, and requires the aid of many more to support it.

Fix on that course of life which is the most excellent, and habit will render it the most delightful.

A temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular; and his whole life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

We should take prudent care for the future; but not so as to spoil the enjoyment of the present.

It forms no part of wisdom to be miserable to-day, because we may happen to become so to-morrow.

Blame not before you have examined the truth; understand first, and then rebuke.

An angry man who suppresses his opinions, thinks worse than he speaks.

It is the infirmity of little minds to be captivated by every appearance, and dazzled with every thing that sparkles.

The man who tells nothing, or who tells every thing, will equally have nothing told him.

The lips of talkers will be telling such things as appertain not unto them; but the words of such as have understanding, are weighed in the balance.

The heart of fools is in their mouth, but the tongue of the wise is in his heart.

He that is truly polite, knows how to contradict with respect, and to please without adulation.

The manners of a well-bred man are equally remote from an insipid complaisance, and low familiarity.

A good word is an easy obligation, but not to speak ill, requires only our silence, and costs us nothing.

Wisdom is the grey hairs to a man, and unspotted life is the most venerable old age.

Let reason go before every enterprise, and counsel before every action.

Most men are friends for their own purposes, and will not abide in the day of trouble.

A friend cannot be known in prosperity; and an enemy cannot be hidden in adversity.

He who discovereth secrets, loseth his credit, and will never secure valuable friendships.

Honour thy father with thy whole heart, and forget not the kindness of thy mother; how canst thou recompense them the things they have done for thee?

The latter part of a wise man's life is taken up in curing the prejudices and false opinions, he had contracted in the former part.

He who tells a lie, is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain it.

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.

True wisdom consists in the regulation and government of the passions; and not in a technical knowledge of arts and sciences.

Some men miss the prize of prosperity by procrastination, and others lose it by impatience and precipitancy.

Economy is no disgrace: it is better to live on a little, than to outlive a great deal.

Almost all difficulties are to be overcome by industry and perseverance.

A small injury done to another, is a great injury done to yourself.

He that sows thistles will not reap wheat.

The weapon of the wise is reason ; the weapon of fools is steel.

Never defer that till to-morrow which can be as well performed to-day.

In your intercourse with the world, a spoonful of oil goes further than a quart of vinegar.

Fools go to law, and knaves prefer the arbitration of lawyers.

You must convince men before you can reform them.

A man's fortunes may always be retrieved, if he has retained habits of sobriety and industry.

No man is ruined who has preserved an unblemished character.

Habits of tenderness towards the meanest animals, beget habits of charity and benevolence towards our fellow-creatures.

ADVICE TO YOUNG PERSONS INTENDED FOR TRADE.

By Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

REMEMBER *that time is money.*—He that can earn ten shillings a day at his labour, and goes abroad, or sits idle one half of that day, though he spends but sixpence during his diversion or idleness, ought not to reckon *that* the only expense ; he has spent, or rather thrown away, five shillings besides.

Remember *that credit is money.*—If a man lets his money lie in my hands after it is due, because he has a good opinion of my credit, he gives me the interest, or so much as I can make of the money during that time. This amounts to a considerable sum where a man has large credit, and makes good use of it.

Remember *that money is of a prolific, or a multiplying nature.*—Money can produce money, and its offspring can produce more, and so on. Five shillings turned is six ; turned again, it is seven and threepence ; and so on, till it becomes a hundred pounds. The more there is of it, the more it produces every turning, so that the profits rise

Advice to Young Persons.

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quicker and quicker. He that throws away a crown, destroys all that it might have produced, even scores of pounds.

Remember that six pounds a year is but a groat a day.—For this little sum (which may be daily wasted, either in time or expense, unperceived) a man of credit may, on his own security, have the constant possession and use of a hundred pounds. So much in stock, briskly turned by an industrious man, produces great advantage.

Remember this saying, "The good paymaster is lord of another man's purse."—He that is known to pay punctually and exactly to the time he promises, may at any time, and on any occasion, raise all the money his friends can spare. This is sometimes of great use. Next to industry and frugality, nothing contributes more to the raising of a man in the world, than punctuality and justice in all his dealings; therefore never keep borrowed money an hour beyond the time promised, lest a disappointment shut up your friend's purse forever.

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded.—The sound of the hammer at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard-table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day, and demands it before it is convenient for you to pay him.

Beware of thinking all your own that you possess, and of living accordingly.—This is a mistake that many people who have credit fall into. To prevent this, keep an exact account, for some time, both of your expenses and your income. If you take the pains first to enumerate particulars, it will have this good effect: you will discover how wonderfully small trifling expenses mount up to large sums; and will discern what might have been, and may for the future be saved, without occasioning any great inconvenience.

In short, the way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two things, *industry and frugality*; that is, waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both.

GOLDEN RULES FOR YOUNG SHOPKEEPERS.

By Sir Richard Phillips.

1.—Choose a good and commanding situation, even at a higher rate or premium; for no money is so well laid out as for situation, providing good use be made of it.

2.—Take your shop door off the hinges at seven o'clock every morning, that no obstruction may be opposed to your customers.

3.—Clean and set out your windows before seven o'clock; and do this with your own hands, that you may expose for sale the articles which are most saleable, and which you most want to sell.

4.—Sweep before your house; and, if required, open a foot-way from the opposite side of the street, that passengers may think of you while crossing, and that all your neighbours may be sensible of your diligence.

5.—Wear an apron, if such be the custom of your business, and consider it as a badge of distinction, which will procure you respect and credit.

6.—Apply your first return of ready money to pay debts before they are due, and give such transactions suitable emphasis by claiming discount.

7.—Always be found at home, and in some way employed; and remember that your meddling neighbours have their eyes upon you, and are constantly gauging you by your appearances.

8.—Re-weigh and re-measure all your stock, rather than let it be supposed you have nothing to do.

9.—Keep some articles cheap, that you may draw customers and enlarge your intercourse.

10.—Keep up the exact quality or flavour of all articles which you find are approved of by your customers; and by this means you will enjoy their preference.

11.—Buy for ready money as often as you have any to spare; and when you take credit, pay to a day, and unasked.

12.—No advantage will ever arise from any ostentatious display of expenditure.

13.—Beware of the odds and ends of a stock of remnants, of spoiled goods, and of waste; for it is in such things that your profits lie.

14.—In serving your customers be firm and obliging, and never lose your temper, for nothing is got by it.

15.—Always be seen at church or chapel on Sunday; never at a gaming-table; and seldom at theatres or at places of amusement.

16.—Prefer a prudent and discreet to a rich and showy wife.

17.—Spend your evenings by your own fire-side, and shun a public house or a sottish club as you would a bad debt.

18.—Subscribe with your neighbours to a book-club, and improve your mind, that you may be qualified to use your future affluence with credit to yourself, and advantage to the public.

19.—Take stock every year, estimate your profits, and do not spend above one-fourth.

20.—Avoid the common folly of expending your precious capital upon a costly architectural front; such things operate on the world like paint on a woman's cheek,—repelling beholders, instead of attracting them.

21.—Every pound wasted by a young tradesman is ten pounds lost at the end of three years, and two hundred and fifty-six pounds at the end of twenty-four years.

22.—To avoid being robbed and ruined by apprentices and assistants, never allow them to go from home in the evening; and the restriction will prove equally useful to master and servant.

23.—Remember that prudent purchasers avoid the shop of an extravagant and ostentatious trader, for they judiciously consider, that, if they deal with him, they must contribute to his follies.

24.—Let these be your rules till you have realized your stock, and till you can take discount for prompt payment on all purchases; and you may then indulge in any degree which your habits and sense of prudence suggest.

110 Proper Names of three or more Syllables

PROPER NAMES

Which occur in the Old and New Testaments.

A-bad'don	Bar-je'ma	Bra-cil'le
A-bad-ne'ry	Bar-na-bas	E-bed'me-lech
A-bi-a-thar	Bar-thol'o-mew	El-en'e-zer
A-bim'e-lech	Bar-ti-me-us	El-ron
A-bi'a-dah	Bar-si-lai	El-beth'el
A-bra-ham	Bash'e-math	E-le-a'zar
A-b'e-lom	Be-el'ze-bub	E-li'a-hy
A-d-o-ni'jah	Be-er-she-ba	E-li'e-zer
A-g'i-pa	Bel-sha'zar	E-li'hu
A-has-u'e-ras	Ben-ha-da-d	E-lin'e-lech
A-him'e-lech	Beth-es'da	El'i-phas
A-hith-o-phel	Beth'le-hem	E-ph'e-bath
A-mal'e-kite	Beth-sa'i-da	El-ka-nah
A-min'a-dab	Bi-thyn'i-a	El-na'than
An'a-kims	Bo-a-nar-ges	El'y-mes'i
A-nam'e-lech	Cai'a-phas	Em'ma-us
An-a-r'i-as	Cal'va-ry	Ep'a-phras
An'ti-christ	Car-da'ce	E-paph-ro-di'tus
Ar-che-la-us	Ca-per-na-um	E-ph'e-bi-ans
Ar-ship'pus	Can'cre-a	Eph'e-sus
Aro-tu-rus	Ce-as'a-re-a	Ep-i-cu-re-ans
A-re-op'a-gus	Cher'u-bim	E-sar-had-don
Ar-i-ma-the'a	Cho-ro-zin	E-thi-o'pian
Ar-ma-ged'don	Cle'o-phas	Ba-roo'ty-don
Ar-ta-xerx'es	Co-ni'ah	Eu'ry-chus
Ash'ta-roth	Dam-as'cus	Fe'liz
As'ke-lon	Dan'i-el	Fes'tus
As-syr'i-a	Deb'o-rah	For-tu-na'tus
Ath-a-li'ah	Ded'a-nim	Ge'bri-el
Au-gus'tus	Del'i-lah	Gad-a-rener
Ba'al Be'rith	De-me'tri-us	Gal-a'ti-a
Ba'al Ham'on	Di-ct'ro-phen	Gal'i-lee
Bab'y-lon	Did'y-mus	Ga-ma'li-el
Bar-a-chi'ah	Di-o-nys'i-us	Ged-a-li'ah

Proper Names of three or more Syllables. 111

Ge-ha'a	Jez'e-bel	Mna'son
Ger-ge-sehes	Im-man'u-el	Mor'de-cai
Ger'i-ann	Jon'a-dab	Mo-ni'ah
Gib'e-on-ites	Jon'i-than	Na'a-man
Gid'e-on	Josh'u-a	Na'o-mi
Gol-go-tha	Jo-ni'ah	Naph'ta-li
Go-mor'rah	I-sa'iah	Na-than'a-el
Had-ad'e-zer	Ish'bo-sheth	Naz'a-rene
Ha-do'ran	Ish'ma-el	Naz'a-roth
Hal-le-lu'jah	Is'sa-char	Naz'a-rite
Ha-nam'e-el	Ith'a-mar	Neb-u-chad-nen-zar
Han'a-ni	Kei'lah	Ne-hu-zar'a-dan
Han-a-ni'ah	Ke-tu'rah	Ne-he-mi'ah
Haz'a-el	Ki-ka'i-ee	Rom-a-ni'ah
Her-mo'ge-nor	La'chish	Reph'a-im
He-re-mi-as	La'mech	Reu'ben
Heze-ki'ah	La-o-di-ce'e	Rim'mon
Hi-e-rup'o-lis	Laz'a-rus	Ru'ha-mah
Hil-ki'ah	Leb'a-non	Sa-tu'ras
Hor-o-az-im	Lem'u-el	Sa-ma'ri'a
Hos-san'ti	Lu'ci-fer	Sat-bal'lat
Hy-men-e-us	Lyd'i-a	Sap-phi'ra
Ja-az-a-ni'ah	Ma'ce-do-ni-a	Sa-pek'ta
Ich'a-bod	Mach-pe'lah	Sen-na-che'rib
Id-u-ras'a	Ma-ha-na'im	Ser'a-phim
Jeb'u-sa	Ma-na'sseh	Shi-lo'ah
Jed-e-di'ah	Ma-no'ah	Shim'e-i
Je-ho's-haz	Mar-a-nath'a	Shu'lam-ite
Je-hoi'a-kim	Mat'thew	Shu'narn-mite
Je-ho'a-china	Maz'za-roth	Sib'bo-leth
Je-ho'rain	Mel-chi's-dek	Sil'o-am
Je-hosh'a-phat	Mer-i-bah	Sil-va'nus
Je-hu'sa	Me-ro'dach	Sim'e-on
Je-phur'sah	Mes-e-po-ta-mi-a	Sis'e-ra
Jer-o-mi'ah	Me-thu'se-lah	Sol'o-mon
Jer'i-cho	Mi-chai'ah	Steph'a-nas
Jer-o-bo-am	Mi'cha-el	Su-san'nah
Je-rusa-lem	Mir'i-am	Sy-re-pho-ne'd-a

112 Proper Names of three or more Syllables.

Tab'e-ra	Ti-mo'the-us	Zeb'e-dee
Tab'i-tha	To-bi'ah	Zeoh-a-ri'ah
Te-haph'e-nes	Vash'ti	Ze-de-ki'ah
Ter'a-phim	U-phar'sin	Zeph-a-ni'ah
Ter-tul'-us	U-ri'jah	Ze-rub'ba-bel
The-oph'i-lus	Uz-zi'ah	Ze-lo'phe-had
Thea-sa-lon'i-ca	Zac-che'us	Zer-u-i'ah
Thy-a-ti'ra	Zar'e-phath	Zip-po'rah

PROPER NAMES,

Which occur in ANCIENT and MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

Ab'er-deen	Bis-na'gar	Chan-der-na-gore
Ab-er-jath'with	Bok'ha-ra	Chris-ti-a'ra
Ac-a-pul-co	Bo-na-vis'ta	Chris-ti-an-o'ple
Ac-ar-na'ni-a	Bos'pho-rus	Con-nee'ti-cut
Ach-a-me'ni-a	Bo-rys'the-nes	Con-stanti-no'ple
Ach-e-ron'ti-a	Bra-gan'za	Ce-pen-ha'gan
Ad-ri-a-no'ple	Bran-den-burg	Cor-o-man'dal
Al-es-san'dri-a	Bu-thra'tes	Cor-y-pha'si-um
A-mer'i-ca	Bus-so'ra	Cyc'la-des
Am-hip'o-lia	By-zan'ti-um	Da-ghes'tan
An-da-lu'si-a	Caf-fra'ri-a	Da-le-car'li-s
An-nap'o-lis	Cag-li-a'ri	Dal-ma'ti-a
An-ti-pa'ros	Cal-a-ma'ta	Dam-i-et'ta
Ap'en-nines	Cal-cut'ta	Dar-da-nelles
Arch-an-gel	Cal-i-for'ni-a	Dar-da-mi-a
Au-ren-ga'bad	Ca-pra'ri-a	Dau'phi-ny
Ba-bel-man'del	Car-a-ma'ni-a	De-se-a'da
Bab'y-lon	Car-tha-ge'na	Di-ar-be'ker
Bag-na'gar	Cat-a-lo'ni-a	Di-o-ny-sip'o-lia
Bar-ba'does	Ce-pha-lo'ni-a	Di-os-cu'ri-as
Bar-ce-lo'na	Ce-pha-le'na	Do-do'na
Ba-va'ri-a	Ce-rau'ni-a	Do-min'go
Bel-ve-dere	Cer-cyph'a-lae	Do-min'i-ca
Be-ne-ven'to	Chae-ro-ne'a	Dus'sel-dorf
Bes-a-ra'bi-a	Chal-ce-do'ni-a	Dyr-rach'i-um

leo
ri'ah
ti'ah
ni'ah
ba'bel
he-had
'ah
'rah

OGRAPHY.

der-wa-gore
ti-a'ra
ti-an-o'ple
es'ti-out
tan-ti-no'ple
n-ha'gan
man-dal
pha'si-um
-des
es'tan
car'li-s
n'ti-a
i-et'ta
a-neller
a'ni-a
hi-ny
-a'da
be'ker
hy-sip'o-lis
cu'ri-as
s'na
in-go
in-i-ca
el-dorf
ach'i-um

Proper Names of three or more Syllables. 113

Ed'in-burgh	Hi-e-rap'o-lis	Ne-rins'koi
El-e-phan'ta	His-pan-i-o'la	Neuf-cha-teau'
E-leu'the-ræ	Hyr-ca'ni-a	Ni-ca-ra-gua'
Ep-i-dam'nus	Ja-mai'ca	Nic-o-me'di-a
Ep-i-dau'rus	Il-lyr'i-cum	Ni-cop'o-lis
Ep-i-pha'ni-a	In-nis-kill'ing	No-vo-go'rod
Es-cu'ri-al	Is-pa-han'	Nu'rem-burg
Es-qui-maux'	Kamts-chat'ka	Oc'za-cow
Es-tre-ma-du'ra	Kim-bol'ton	Oo-no-las'ka
E-thi-o'pi-a	Kon'igs-burgh	Os'na-burg
Eu-pa-to'ri-a	La-bra-dor'	O-ta-hei'te
Eu-ri-a-nas'a	Lac-e-dæ-mo'ni-a	O-ver-ys'sel
Fas-cel'li-na	Lamp'sa-cus	Pa-lati-nato
Fer-man'agh	Lan'gue-doc	Paph-la-go'ni-a
Fon-te-ra'bi-a	Lau'ter-burg	Pat-a-go'ni-a
For-te-ven-tu'ra	Leo-min'ster	Penn-syl-va'ni-a
Fred'er-icks-burg	Li-thu-a'ni-a	Phi-lip-ville'
Fri-u'li	Li-va'di-a	Pon-di-cher'ry
Fron-tign-i-ac'	Lon-don-der'ry	Pyr-e-nees'
Fur'sten-burg	Lou'is-burg	Qui-be-ron'
Gal-li-pa'goa	Lou-is-i-a'na	Qui-lo'a
Gal-lip'o-lis	Lu'nen-burg	Quir-i-na'lis
Gal-lo-græ'ci-a	Lux'em-burg	Kat'is-bon
Gan-gar'i-dæ	Lyc-a-o'ni-a	Ra-ven'na
Gar-a-man'tes	Lys-i-ma'chi-a	Ra'vena-burg
Gas'co-ny	Ma-cas'sar	Ro-set'ta
Ge-ne'va	Ma'ce-do'ni-a	Rot'ter-dam
Ger'ma-ny	Mad-a-gas'car	Sal-a-man'ca
Gib-ral'tar	Man-ga-lore'	Sa-mar-cand'
Glou'ces-ter	Mar'a-thon	Sa-moi-s'da
Gol-con'da	Mar-ti-ni'co	Sar-a-gos'sa
Gua-de-loupe'	Ma-su-li-pa-tam'	Sar-din'i-a
Gueld'erland	Med-i-ter-ra'ne-an	Schaff-han'sen
Gu'za-rat	Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a	Se-rin-ga-pa'tam
Hal-i-car-nac'sus	Mo-no-e-mu'gi	Si-be'ri-a
Hei'del-burg	Mo-no-mo-la'pa	Spitz-ber'gen
Hei-voet-shuys'	Na-to'li-a	Switz'er-land
Her-man-stadt'	Ne-ga-pa-tam'	Ta-ra-go'na

114 *Proper Names of three or more Syllables.*

Thi-on-vi'le	Val-en-cien'nes	Wol-fen-but'tle
Thu-rin'gi-a	Ver-o-ni'ca	Xy-le-nop'o-lis
Tip-pe-ra'ry	Ve-su'vi-us	Xy-lop'o-lis
To-bols'koi	Vir-gin'i-a	Zan-gue-bar'
Ton-ga-ta'boo'	U-ran'i-berg	Zan-zi-bar'
Tran-syl-va'ni-a	West-ma'ni-a	Zen-o-do'ti-a
Tur-co-ma'ni-a	West-pha'li-a	Zo-ro-an'der

PROPER NAMES,

Which occur in ROMAN and GREEK HISTORY.

Æs-chi'nes	Bo-mil'car	Ctes'a-phon
A-ges-ta'us	Brach-ma'nes	Dam-a-sis'tra-tus
Al-ci-li'a-des	Bri-tan'ni-cus	Da-moc'ra-tes
Al-ex-an'der	Bu-ceph'a-lus	Dar'da-nus
Al-ex-an-drop'o-lis	Ca-lig'u-la	Daph-ne-pho'ri-s
A-nac're-on	Cal-li-c'ra-tes	Dar'i-us
An-ax-y-man'der	Cal-li-c-rat'i-das	De-ceb'a-lus
An-do'ci-des	Cal-lim'a-chus	Dem-a-ra'tus
An-tig'o-nus	Cam-by'ses	De-mon'i-des
An-tim'a-chus	Ca-mil'lus	De-moc'ri-tus
An-tis'the-nes	Car-ne'a-des	De-mos'the-nes
A-pel'les	Cas-san'der	De-mos'tra-tus
Ar-chi-me'des	Cas-si'o-pe	Deu-ca'li-on
Ar-e-thu'sa	Ca-si-ve-lau'nus	Di-ag'o-ras
Ar-is-tar'chus	Ce-the'gus	Din-dy-me'ne
Ar-is-ti'des	Char-i-de'mus	Di-nom'a-che
A-ris-to-de'mus	Cle-oc'ri-tus	Di-os-cor'i-des
Ar-is-toph'a-nes	Cle-o-pa'tra	Do-don'i-des
Ar-is-to-tle	Cli-tom'a-chus	Do-mi'ti-a'nus
Ar-tem-i-do'rus	Clyt-em-nes'tra	El-lec'tri-on
Ath-en-o-do'rus	Col-la-ti'nus	El-eu-sin'i-a
Ba'ja-zet	Com-a-ge'na	Em-ped'o-cles
Bac-chi'a-dæ	Con'stan-tine	En-dym'i-on
Bel-ler'o-phon	Co-ri-o-la'nus	E-pam-i-non'das
Ber-e-cyn'thi-a	Cor-ne'li-a	E-paph-ro-di'tus
Bi-sa'ius	Cor-un-ca'nus	Eph-i-al'tes
Bo-a-di'ce-a	Cor-y-ban'tes	Eph'o-ri
Bo-e'thi-us	Cra-tip'pus	Ep-i-char'mus

Syllables.

en-but'tle
-nop'o-lis
p'o-lis
ue-bar'
i-bar'
-do'ti-a
-an'der

ISTORY.

i-phon
a-sis'tra-tus
oc'ra-tes
a-nus
-ne-pho'ri-
us
b'a-lus
a-ra'tus
on'i-des
oc'ri-tus
os'the-nes
os'tra-tus
a'li-on
'o-ras
y-me'ne
m'a-che
cor'i-des
on'i-des
'ti-a'nus
'tri-on
sin'i-a
ed'o-cles
m'i-on
a-i-non'das
h-ro-di'tus
al'tas
-ri
har'mus

Proper Names of three or more Syllables. 115

Ep-ic-te'tus	Hec-a-tom-pho'ni-a	Ly-cur'gi-des
Ep-i-cu'rus	He-ge-sis'tra-tus	Ly-cur'gus
Ep-i-men'i-des	He-ge-tor'i-des	Ly-sim'a-chus
Er-a-sis'tra-tus	He-li-o-do'rus	Ly-sis'tra-tus
Er-a-tos'the-nes	He-li-co-ni'a-des	Man-ti-ne-us
Er-a-tos'tra-tus	Ho-li-o-ga-ba'lus	Mar-cel-li'nus
Er-ich-tho'ni-us	Hel-la-noc'ra-tes	Mas-i-nis'sa
Eu-me-nes	He-lo'tes	Mas-sag'e-tas
Eu-no-mus	He-phas'ti-on	Max-im-i-a'nus
Eu-rip'i-des	Her-a-cli'tus	Meg'a-ra
Eu-ry-bi'a-des	Her'cu-les	Me-gas'the-nes
Eu-ry'ti-on	Her-mag'o-ras	Me-la-nip'pi-des
Eu-thy-de'mus	Her-maph-ro-di'tus	Mel-e-ag'ri-des
Eu-tych'i-des	Her-mi'o-ne	Me-nal'ci-das
Ex-ag'o-nus	Her-mo-do'rus	Me-nec'ra-tes
Fa'bi-us	He-rod'o-tus	Men-e-la'us
Fa-bri'ci-us	Hes-per'i-des	Me-noc'ce-us
Fa-vo-ri'nus	Hi-e-ron'y-mus	Met-a-git'ni-a
Fatis'ti-na	Hip-pag'o-ras	Mil-ti'a-des
Faus'tu-lus	Hip-poc'ra-tes	Mith-ri-da'tes
Fi-de'nas	Hy-a-cin'thus	Mne-mos'y-ne
Fi-den'ti-a	Hy-dro-pho'rus	Mne-sim'a-chus
Fla-min'i-us	Hys-tas'pes	Nab-ar-sa'nes
Flo-ra'li-a	I-phic'ra-tes	Na-bo-nen'sis
Ga-bi-e'nus	Iph-i-ge'ni-a	Nau'ora-tes
Ga-bin'i-us	I-soc'ra-tes	Nec-ta-ne'bua
Gan-gar'i-das	Ix-i-on'i-des	Ne'o-cles
Gan-y-me'des	Jo-cas'ta	Ne-op-tol'e-mus
Gar-a-man'tes	Ju-gur'tha	Ni-cag'o-ras
Gar'ga-ris	Ja-li-a'nus	Ni-coch'ra-tes
Ger-man'i-cus	La-on'e-don	Nic-o-la'us
Gor-di-a'nus	Le-on'i-das	Ni-com'a-chus
Gor-go-nes	Le-o-tych'i-des	Nu-me-ri-a'nus
Gor-goph'o-ne	Le-os'the-nes	Ni-mi-tor
Gra-ti-a'nus	Lib-o-phoc'ni'cés	Oc-ta-vi-a'nus
Gym-nos-o-phis'tas	Lon-gim'a-nus	Œd'i-pus
Gyn-ec-o-thec'nas	Lu-per-ca'li-a	O-lym-pi-o-do'rus
Hal-i-car-nas'sus	Lyc'o-phron	Om-e-pha'gi-a
Har-poc'ra-tes	Lyc-o-me'des	

116 *Proper Names of three or more Syllables.*

On-e-sic'n-tus	Prax-it'e-les	Sy-sim'e-thres
On-o-mac'ri-tus	Pro-tes-i-la'us	Te-lem'a-chus
Or-thag'o-ras	Psam-met'i-chus	'Tha-les'tri-a
Os-cho-pho'ri-a	Pyg-ma'li-on	The-mis'to-cles
Pa-ca-ti-a'nus	Py-lam'e-nes	The-oc'ri-tus
Pa-laph'a-tus	Py-thag'o-ras	The-oph'a-nes
Pal-a-me'des	Quin-til-i-a'nus	The-o-pol'e-mus
Pal-i-nu'rus	Quir-i-na'li-a	Ther-mop'y-las
Pan-ath-e-næ'a	Qui-ri'nus	Thee-moth'e-las
Par-rha'si-us	Qui-ri'tes	The-od'a-mas
Pa-tro'cius	Rhad-a-man'thus	Thu-cyd'i-des
Pau-sa'ni-as	Rom'u-lus	Tim-o-de'mus
Pel-o-pon-ne'sus	Ru-tu-pi'nus	Ti-moph'a-nes
Pen-the-si-le'a	San-cho-ni'a-thon	Tis-sa-pher'nes
Phi-lip'pi-des	Sar-dar-a-pa'lus	Tryph-i-o-do'rus
Phil-oc-te'tes	Sat-ur-na'li-a	Tyn'da-rus
Phi-lom'bru-tus	Sat-ur-ni'nus	Val-en-tin-i-a'nus
Phil-o-mé'la	Sca-man'der	Va-le-ri-a'nus
Phil-o-pus'men	Scri-bo-ni-a'nus	Vel-i-ter'na
Phi-lo-steph-a'nus	Se-leu-ci-das	Ven-u-le'i-us
Phi-los'tra-tus	Se-mir'a-mis	Ver-o-doc'ti-us
Phi-lox'e-nus	Se-ve-ri-a'nus	Ves-pa-si-a'nus
Pin'da-rus	Si-mon'i-des	Vi-tel'li-us
Pis-is-trat'i-des	Sis'y-phus	Xan-tip'pus
Plei'a-des	Soc'ra-tes	Xe-nag'o-ras
Pol-e-mo-cra'ti-a	Sog-di-a'nus	Xe-noc'ra-tes
Pol-y-deu'ce-a	Soph'o-cles	Xe-noph'a-nes
Pol-y-do'rus	Soph-o-nis'ta	Xen'o-phon
Pol-y-gi'ton	Spith-ri-da'tes	Zen-o-do'rus
Pol-yg-no'tus	Ste-sim'bro-tus	Zeux-id-a'mus
Pol-y-phe'mus	Ste-sich'o-rus	Zor-o-as'ter
Por-sen'na	Stra-to-ni'cus	
Pos-i-do-ni-us	Sys-i-gam'bis	

General Rules for pronouncing Proper Names.

O has generally the sound of *k*.
e at the end of names is generally a long syllable, like double *e*, as *Thales*, *Tha'les*; *Archimedeas*, *Ar-chim'e-deas*.

The diphthong *ae* sounds like short *a*.

The diphthong *æ* sounds like long *e*.

œ sounds like simple *e*.

e at the end of many words forms a syllable, as *Penelope*, *Pe-nel-o-pe*.

Pt sounds like *t* by itself, as *Ptolomy*, *Tol'o-my*.

G has its hard sound in most names.

Ch sounds like *k*, as *Christ*, *Krist*; or *An-ti-oh*.

Syllables.

-im'e-thres
 -lem'a-chus
 -les'tri-a
 -mis'to-cles
 -oc'ri-tus
 -oph'a-nes
 -o-pol'e-mus
 -r-mop'y-læ
 -e-moth'e-tæ
 -od'a-mas
 -cyd'i-des
 -o-de'mus
 -noph'a-nes
 -sa-pher'nes
 -ph-i-o-do'rus
 -da-rus
 -en-tin-i-a'nus
 -e-ri-a'nus
 -i-ter'na
 -u-le'i-us
 -o-doc'ti-us
 -pa-si-a'nus
 -el'li-us
 -tip'pus
 -ag'o-ras
 -oc'ra-tes
 -oph'a-nes
 -o-phon
 -o-do'rus
 -id-a'mus
 -as'ter

Names.

of many words
 as Penelope,
 by itself, as
 sound in most
 as Christ,

Words of nearly the same Sound.

117

ALPHABETICAL COLLECTION of Words, nearly the same in sound, but different in spelling and signification.

Accidence, a book	Augur, a sooth-say- er	Bore, did bear
Accidents, chances	Auger, a carpenter's tool	Bolt, a fastening
Account, esteem	Bail, a surety	Boult, to sift meal
Accompt, reckoning	Bale, a large parcel	Boy, a lad
Acts, deeds	Ball, a sphere	Buoy, a water mark
Ax, a hatchet	Bawl, to cry out	Bread, baked flour
Hacks, doth hack	Beau, a fop	Bred, brought up
Adds, doth add	Bow, to shoot with	Burrow, a hole in the earth
Adze, a cooper's ax	Bear, to carry	Borough, a corpora- tion
Ail, to be sick, or to make sick	Bear, a beast	By, near
Ale, malt liquor	Bare, naked	Buy, to purchase
Hail, to salute	Base, mean	Bye, indirectly
Hail, frozen rain	Bass, a part in mu- sic	Brews, breweth
Hale, strong	Base, bottom	Bruise, to break
Air, to breathe	Bays, bay leaves	But, except
Heir, oldest son	Be, the verb	Butt, 2 hogheads
Hair, of the head	Bee, an insect	Calendar, almanack
Hare, an animal	Beer, to drink	Calender, to smooth
Are, they be	Bier, a carriage for the dead	Cannon, a great gun
Ere, before	Bean, a kind of pulse	Cannon, a law
All, every one	Been, from to be	Census, coarse cloth
Awl, to bore with	Beat, to strike	Census, to exam- ine
Hall, a large room	Beet, a root	Cart, a carriage
Haul, to pull	Bell, to ring	Chart, a map
Allowed, granted	Belle, a young lady	Cell, a cave
Aloud, with a noise	Berry, a small fruit	Sell, to dispose of
Altar, for sacrifice	Bury, to inter	Cellar, under ground
Alter, to change	Blew, did blow	Seller, one who sells
Halter, a rope	Blue, a colour	Censer, for incense
Ant, an emmet	Boar, a beast	Censor, a critic
Aunt, parent's sis- ter	Boor, a clown	Censure, blame
Haunt, to frequent	Bore, to make a hole	Cession, resigning
Ascent, going up		Session, assize
Assent, agreement		Centaur, an herb
Assistance, help		
Assistants, helpers		

Century, 100 years	Dissent, to disagree	Fare, charge
Senity, a guard	Dependence, a trust	Fare, food
Choler, anger	Dependants, those who are subject	Feat, part of the body
Collar, for the neck	Devices, inventions	Feat, exploit
Ceiling, of a room	Devises, contrives	File, a steel instrument
Sealing, of a letter	Decease, death	Foil, to overcome
Clause, of a sentence	Disease, disorder	Fillip, a snap with the finger
Claws, of a bird or beast	Doe, a she-deer	Philip, a man's name
Coarse, not fine	Dough, paste	Fir, a tree
Crurse, a race	Done, performed	Fur, of a skin
Corse, a dead-body	Dun, a colour	Flee, to run away
Complement, number	Dun, a bailiff	Flea, an insect
Compliment, to speak politely	Draught, of drink	Flew, did fly
Concert, of music	Draft, drawing	Flue, down
Consort, a companion	Earn, to gain by labour	Flue, of a chimney
Cousin, a relation	East, a point of the compass	Flour, for bread
Cozen, to cheat	Yeast, barm	Flower, of the field
Council, an assembly	Eminent, noted	Forth, abroad
Counsel, advice	Imminent, impending	Fourth, the number
Cruise, to sail up and down	Ewe, a female sheep	Fray, quarrels
Crews, ship's companies	Yew, a tree	Phrase, a sentence
Currant, a small fruit	You, thou, or ye	Frances, a woman's name
Current, a stream	Hew, to cut	Francis, a man's name
Creek, of the sea	Hue, colour	Gesture, action
Creak, to make a noise	Hugh, a man's name	Jester, a joker
Cygnets, a young swan	Your, a pronoun	Gilt, with gold
Signet, a seal	Ewer, a kind of jug	Guilt, sin
Dear, of great value	Eye, to see with	Grate, for fire
Deer, in a park	I, myself	Great, large
Dew, moisture	Fain, desirous	Grater, for nutmegs
Due, owing	Fane, a temple	Greater, larger
Descent, going down	Feign, to dissemble	Groan, a sigh
	Faint, weary	Grown, increased
	Feint, pretence	Guess, to think
	Fair, handsome	Guest, a visiter
	Fair, merry-making	Hart, a deer
		Heart, in the stomach

Art,
Jeal,
Leel,
Eel,
Hel,
Elm,
Hear,
Here,
Hear,
Hera,
I, my
Hie,
High,
Hire,
Ire,
Him,
Hym,
Hole,
Who,
Hoop,
Who,
Host,
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Idle,
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<i>Art</i> , skill	<i>Nave</i> , middle of a wheel	<i>Manor</i> , a lordship
<i>Leal</i> , to cure	<i>Knead</i> , to work dough	<i>Mare</i> , a she-horse
<i>Leel</i> , part of a shoe	<i>Need</i> , want	<i>Mayor</i> , of a town
<i>Eel</i> , a fish	<i>Knew</i> , did know	<i>Marshal</i> , a general
<i>Helm</i> , a rudder	<i>New</i> , not worn	<i>Martial</i> , warlike
<i>Elm</i> , a tree	<i>Knight</i> , a title of honour	<i>Mean</i> , low
<i>Hear</i> , the sense	<i>Night</i> , darkness	<i>Mean</i> , to intend
<i>Here</i> , in this place	<i>Key</i> , for a lock	<i>Mean</i> , middle
<i>Heard</i> , did hear	<i>Quay</i> , a wharf	<i>Mien</i> , behaviour
<i>Herd</i> , cattle	<i>Knot</i> , to untie	<i>Meat</i> , flesh
<i>I</i> , myself	<i>Not</i> , denying	<i>Meet</i> , fit
<i>Hie</i> , to haste	<i>Know</i> , to understand	<i>Mete</i> , to measure
<i>High</i> , lofty	<i>No</i> , not	<i>Medlar</i> , a fruit
<i>Hire</i> , wages	<i>Leak</i> , to run out	<i>Meddler</i> , a busy-body
<i>Ire</i> , great anger	<i>Leek</i> , a kind of onion	<i>Message</i> , an errand
<i>Him</i> , from he	<i>Lease</i> , a demise	<i>Messuage</i> , a house
<i>Hymn</i> , a song	<i>Lees</i> , dregs	<i>Metal</i> , substance
<i>Hole</i> , a cavity	<i>Leash</i> , three	<i>Mettle</i> , vigour
<i>Whole</i> , not broken	<i>Lead</i> , metal	<i>Might</i> , power
<i>Hoop</i> , for a tub	<i>Led</i> , conducted	<i>Mite</i> , an insect
<i>Whoop</i> , to halloo	<i>Least</i> , smallest	<i>Moan</i> , lamentation
<i>Host</i> , a great number	<i>Jest</i> , for fear	<i>Mown</i> , cut down
<i>Host</i> , a landlord	<i>Lessen</i> , to make less	<i>Moat</i> , a ditch
<i>Idle</i> , lazy	<i>Lesson</i> , in reading	<i>Mate</i> , a spot in the eye
<i>Idol</i> , an image	<i>Lo</i> , behold	<i>Moor</i> , a fen or marsh
<i>Aisle</i> , of a church	<i>Low</i> , mean, humble	<i>More</i> , in quantity
<i>Isle</i> , an island	<i>Loose</i> , slack	<i>Mortar</i> , to pound in
<i>Impostor</i> , a cheat	<i>Lose</i> , not win	<i>Mortar</i> , made of lime
<i>Imposture</i> , deceit	<i>Lore</i> , learning	<i>Muslin</i> , fine linen
<i>In</i> , within	<i>Lower</i> , more low	<i>Muzzling</i> , tying the mouth
<i>Inn</i> , a public house	<i>Made</i> , finished	<i>Naught</i> , bad
<i>Incite</i> , to stir up	<i>Maid</i> , a virgin	<i>Nought</i> , nothing
<i>Insight</i> , knowledge	<i>Main</i> , chief	<i>Nay</i> , denying
<i>Indite</i> , to dictate	<i>Mane</i> , of a horse	<i>Neigh</i> , as a horse
<i>Indict</i> , to accuse	<i>Male</i> , he	<i>Noose</i> , a knot
<i>Ingenious</i> , skillful	<i>Mail</i> , armour	<i>News</i> , tidings
<i>Ingenuous</i> , frank	<i>Mail</i> , post-coach	<i>Oar</i> , to row with
<i>Intense</i> , expressive	<i>Manner</i> , custom	<i>Ore</i> , uncast metal
<i>Intents</i> , purposes		<i>Of</i> , belonging to
<i>Kill</i> , to murder		
<i>Kiln</i> , to dry malt on		
<i>Knave</i> , a rogue		

<i>Off</i> , at a distance	<i>Precedent</i> , an ex-	<i>Surplus</i> , over and
<i>Oh</i> , alas!	ample	above
<i>One</i> , to be indebted	<i>President</i> , govern-	<i>Subtle</i> , fine, thin
	or	<i>Subtle</i> , cunning
<i>Old</i> , aged	<i>Principal</i> , chief	<i>Talents</i> , good parts
<i>Hold</i> , to keep	<i>Principle</i> , rule or	<i>Talons</i> , claws
<i>One</i> , in number	cause	<i>Team</i> , of horses
<i>Won</i> , did win	<i>Raise</i> , to lift	<i>Teem</i> , to overflow
<i>Our</i> , of us	<i>Rays</i> , beams of	<i>Tenor</i> , intent
<i>Hour</i> , 60 minutes	light	<i>Tenure</i> , occupa-
<i>Pail</i> , a bucket	<i>Raisin</i> , a dried	tion
<i>Pale</i> , colour	grape	<i>Their</i> , belonging to
<i>Pale</i> , a fence	<i>Reason</i> , argument	them
<i>Pain</i> , torment	<i>Relic</i> , remainder	<i>There</i> , in that place
<i>Pane</i> , square of	<i>Relict</i> , a widow	<i>Threw</i> , did throw
glass	<i>Right</i> , just, true	<i>Through</i> , all along
<i>Pair</i> , two	<i>Right</i> , one hand	<i>Thyme</i> , an herb
<i>Pare</i> , to peel	<i>Rule</i> , a ceremony	<i>Time</i> , leisure
<i>Pear</i> , a fruit	<i>Sail</i> , of a ship	<i>Treaties</i> , conven-
<i>Palate</i> , of the	<i>Sale</i> , the act of sel-	tions
mouth	ling	<i>Treatise</i> , a dis-
<i>Pallet</i> , a painter's	<i>Salary</i> , wages	course
board	<i>Celery</i> , an herb	<i>Vain</i> , foolish
<i>Pallet</i> , a little bed	<i>Scent</i> , a smell	<i>Vane</i> , a weather-
<i>Pastor</i> , a minister	<i>Sent</i> , ordered away	cock
<i>Pasture</i> , grazing	<i>Sea</i> , the ocean	<i>Vein</i> , a blood-ves-
land	<i>See</i> , to view	sel
<i>Patience</i> , mildness	<i>Seam</i> , a joining	<i>Vial</i> , a small bottle
<i>Patients</i> , sick peo-	<i>Seem</i> , to pretend	<i>Viol</i> , a fiddle
ple	<i>So</i> , thus	<i>Wain</i> , a cart, or
<i>Peace</i> , quietness	<i>Sow</i> , to cast seed	wagon
<i>Piece</i> , a part	<i>Sew</i> , with a needle	<i>Wane</i> , to decrease
<i>Peer</i> , a nobleman	<i>Sole</i> , alone	<i>Wait</i> , to stay
<i>Pier</i> , of a bridge	<i>Sole</i> , of the foot	<i>Weight</i> , for scales
<i>Pillar</i> , a round	<i>Soul</i> , the spirit	<i>Wet</i> , moist
column	<i>Soar</i> , to mount	<i>Whet</i> , to sharpen
<i>Pillow</i> , to lay the	<i>Sore</i> , a wound	<i>Wail</i> , to mourn
head on	<i>Some</i> , part	<i>Whale</i> , a fish
<i>Pint</i> , half a quart	<i>Sum</i> , amount	<i>Ware</i> , merchan-
<i>Point</i> , a sharp end	<i>Straight</i> , direct	dise
<i>Place</i> , situation	<i>Strait</i> , narrow	<i>Wear</i> , to put on
<i>Plaice</i> , a fish	<i>Sweet</i> , not sour	<i>Were</i> , from to be
<i>Pray</i> , to beseech	<i>Suite</i> , attendants	<i>Where</i> , in what
<i>Prey</i> , booty	<i>Surplice</i> , white robe	place

Way, road	Weak, faint	Whither, to which
Weigh, in scales	Weather, state of the	place
Wey, a measure	air	Which, what
Whey, of milk	Whether, if	Witch, a sorceress
Week, seven days	Wither, to decay	

BRIEF INTRODUCTION to the ARTS and SCIENCES, including Explanations of some of the Phenomena of Nature.

1. *Agriculture*.—Agriculture, the most useful and important of all pursuits, teaches the nature of soils, and their proper adaptation and management for the production of food for man and beast.

2. *Air*.—The air is a transparent, invisible, elastic fluid, surrounding the earth to the height of several miles. It contains the principles of life and vegetation; and is found by experiment to be eight hundred times lighter than water.

3. *Anatomy*.—Anatomy is the art of dissecting the human body when dead, and of examining and arranging its parts; in order to discover the nature of diseases, and promote the knowledge of medicine and surgery.

4. *Architecture*.—Architecture is the art of planning and erecting all sorts of buildings, according to the best models. It contains five orders, called the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

5. *Arithmetic*.—Arithmetic is the art of computing by numbers: and notwithstanding the great variety of its applications, it consists of only four separate operations, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.

6. *Astronomy*.—Astronomy is that grand and sublime science which makes us acquainted with the figures, distances, and revolutions of the planetary bodies; and with the nature and extent of the universe.

The Planets of our system are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel, and the small planets situated between Jupiter and Mars, lately discovered, and named Juno, Ceres, and Pallas. These revolve about the Sun; and to Jupiter, Saturn, and Herschel, there are thirteen moons attached, like that which attends the Earth. Besides these there are Comets; and millions of Fixed Stars, which are probably Suns to other systems.

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7. *Biography.*—Biography records the lives of eminent men, and may be called the science of life and manners. It teaches from experience, and is therefore most useful to youth.

8. *Botany.*—Botany is that part of natural history, which treats of vegetables. It arranges them in their proper classes, and describes their structure and use.

9. *Chemistry.*—Chemistry is the science which explains the constituent principles of bodies, the result of their various combinations, and the laws by which these combinations are effected. It is a very entertaining and useful pursuit.

10. *Chronology.*—Chronology teaches the method of computing time, and distinguishing its parts, so as to determine what period has elapsed since any memorable event.

11. *Clouds.*—Clouds are nothing but collections of vapours suspended in the air. They are from a quarter of a mile to four miles high. A fog is a cloud which touches the earth.

12. *Commerce.*—Commerce is the art of exchanging one commodity for another, by buying or selling, with a view to gain. Though private emolument is its origin, it is the bond of society, and by it, one country participates in the productions of all others.

13. *Cosmography.*—Cosmography is a description of the world, or the universe, including the earth and infinite space. It divides itself into two parts, Geography and Astronomy.

14. *Criticism.*—Criticism is an art which teaches us to write with propriety and taste; but greatly abused by writers in anonymous reviews, who make a trade of it, and sell their opinions.

15. *Dew.*—Dew is produced from extremely subtle particles of water floating on the air, and condensed by the coolness of the night.

16. *Electricity.*—Electricity is a power in nature which is made to shew itself by friction. If a stick of sealing-wax, or a piece of glass be rubbed upon the coat, or upon a piece of flannel, it will instantly attract pieces of paper, and other light substances. The power which occasions this attraction is called electricity.

17. *Earthquakes.*—An Earthquake is a sudden motion of the earth, supposed to be caused by electricity; but the difference in the mode by which earthquakes and lightning are effected, has not yet been clearly ascertained. Others ascribe it to steam, generated in caverns of the earth.

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18. *Ethics*.—Ethics, or Morals, teach the science of proper conduct, according to the respective situations of men.

19. *Galvanism*.—A branch of the electrical science, which shows itself by the chemical action of certain bodies on each other. It was discovered by Galvani, an Italian.

20. *Geography*.—Geography is that science which makes us acquainted with the constituent parts of the globe, and its distribution into land and water. It also teaches us the limits and boundaries of countries; and their peculiarities, natural and political. It is the eye and the key of history.

21. *Geometry*.—This sublime science teaches the relations of magnitude, and the properties of surfaces. In an extended sense, it is the science of demonstration. It includes the greater part of mathematics, and is generally preferred to logic in teaching the art of reasoning.

22. *Hail*.—Hail is formed from rain, congealed in its descent, by the coolness of the atmosphere.

23. *History*.—History is a narration of past facts and events, relative to all ages and nations. It is the guide of the statesman, and the favourite study of the enlightened scholar. It is the common school of mankind, equally open and useful to princes and subjects.

24. *Law*.—The rule of right, and the perfection of reason, when duly made and impartially administered; without which our persons and our property would be equally insecure.

25. *Logic*.—Logic is the art of employing reason efficaciously, in inquiries after truth, and in communicating the result to others.

26. *Mechanics*.—Mechanics teach the nature and laws of motion, the action and force of moving bodies, and the construction and effects of machines and engines.

27. *Medicine*.—The art of medicine consists in the knowledge of the disorders to which the human body is subject, and in applying proper remedies to remove or relieve them.

28. *Metaphysics*.—Metaphysics may be considered as the science of the mind. From the nature of the subjects about which it is employed, it cannot lead to absolute certainty.

29. *Mists*.—Mists are a collection of vapours, commonly rising from fenny places or rivers, and becoming more visible

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as the light of the day decreases. When a mist ascends high in the air, it is called a cloud.

30. *Music*.—Music is the practice of harmony, arising from a combination of melodious sounds in songs, concerts, &c.

31. *Natural History*.—Natural History includes a description of the forms and instincts of animals, the growth and properties of vegetables and minerals, and whatever else is connected with nature.

32. *Optics*.—The science of Optics treats of vision, whether performed by the eye, or assisted by instruments. It teaches the construction and use of telescopes, microscopes, &c.

33. *Painting*.—Painting is one of the fine arts; and by a knowledge of the principles of drawing, and the effects of colours, it teaches to represent all sorts of objects. A good painter must possess an original genius.

34. *Pharmacy*.—Pharmacy is the science of the apothecary. It teaches the choice, preparation, and mixture of medicines.

35. *Philosophy*.—Philosophy is the study of nature, of mind, and of morals, on the principles of reason.

36. *Physics*.—Physics treat of nature, and explain the phenomena of the material world.

37. *Poetry*.—Poetry is a speaking picture; representing real or fictitious events by a succession of mental imagery, generally delivered in measured numbers. It at once refines the heart, and elevates the soul.

38. *Rain*.—Rain is produced from clouds, condensed, or run together by the cold; which, by their own weight, fall in drops of water. When they fall with violence, they are supposed to be impelled by the attraction of electricity.

39. *Rainbow*.—The rainbow is produced by the refraction and reflection of the sun's beams from falling drops of rain. An artificial rainbow may be produced by means of a garden engine, the water from which must be thrown in a direction contrary to that of the sun.

40. *Religion*.—Religion is the worship offered to the Supreme Being, in the manner that we conceive to be the most agreeable to his revealed will, in order to procure his blessing in this life, and happiness in a future state.

41. *Sculpture*.—Sculpture is the art of carving or hewing stone, and other hard substances, into images.

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42. *Snow*.—Snow is congealed water or clouds, the particles of which freezing, and touching each other, descend in beautiful flakes.

43. *Surgery*.—Surgery is that branch of the healing art which consists in manual operations, by the help of proper instruments, or in curing wounds by suitable applications.

44. *Thunder and Lightning*.—These awful phenomena are occasioned by the power called electricity. Lightning consists of an apparent stream of the electrical fire, or fluid, passing between the clouds and the earth; and the thunder is nothing more than the explosion, with its echoes.

Thunder and lightning bear the same relation to each other, as the flash and the report of a cannon; and by the space of time which occurs between them in both cases, their distance from a particular spot may be known, reckoning 1142 feet for every second.

45. *Tides*.—The tides are the alternate flux and reflux of the sea, which generally takes place every six hours. The tides are occasioned by the united action, exercised by the moon and sun, upon the earth and its waters.

46. *Versification*.—Versification is the arranging of words and syllables in such equal order, as to produce that harmony which distinguishes poetry from prose. Verse may be either blank or in rhyme. In blank verse, the last words of the line do not correspond in sound, as they do in rhyme.

OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY.

THE circumference of the globe is 360 degrees; each degree containing 69 and a half English, or 60 geographical miles: and it is divided into four great divisions, *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America*.

The figure of the earth is that of a globe or ball, the circumference of which, or a line surrounding its surface, measures about twenty-five thousand miles: the diameter, or a line drawn through the centre, from one side to the other, is nearly

eight thousand miles. The whole is a vast body of land and water.

The parts of land are called continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, promontories, capes, coasts, and mountains.

A **CONTINENT** is a large portion of land, containing several regions or kingdoms, which are not entirely separated by seas as Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

An **ISLAND** is a tract of land surrounded by water, as Great Britain, Ireland, and Iceland.

A **PENINSULA**, is a tract of land surrounded by water except at one narrow neck, by which it joins to the neighbouring continent; as the Morea, in Greece; the Crimea, in Tartary.

An **ISTHMUS** is that neck of land which joins a peninsula to the Continent; as Corinth, in Greece; and Precop, in Tartary.

A **PROMONTORY** is an elevated point of land, stretching itself into the sea, the end of which is called a **CAPE**; as the Cape of Good Hope, and Cape Verd, in Africa; and Cape Horn, in South America.

MOUNTAINS are elevated portions of land, towering above the neighbouring country; as the Apennines, in Italy; the Pyrenees, between France and Spain; the Alps, in Switzerland; and the Andes, in South America.

The parts into which the waters are distributed, are oceans, seas, lakes, straits, gulphs, bays, creeks, and rivers.

The land is divided into two great continents, besides islands, the *Eastern* and the *Western Continents*.

The **EASTERN CONTINENT** comprehends Europe, on the north-west; Asia, on the north-east; and Africa, joined to Asia by the Isthmus of Suez, which is only sixty miles in breadth, on the South.

The **WESTERN CONTINENT** consists of North and South America, united by the Isthmus of Darien, which, in the narrowest part, is only twenty-five miles across from ocean to ocean.

Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with some impropriety, are denominated **THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD**. They differ greatly from each other in extent of country, in the nature of the climate, and the productions of the soil; in the manners, complexion, and character of their inhabitants; and in their forms of government, their national customs, and religion.

The POPULATION of these grand divisions of the globe is by no means equal and proportionate. Asia, which has always been considered as the quarter first occupied by the human race, is supposed to contain about 590,000,000 of inhabitants. The population of Africa may be 100,000,000; of America, 25,000,000; and 150,000,000 are assigned to Europe; whilst New Holland, and the Isles of the Pacific, probably, do not contain above half a million.

The immense spaces, which lie between these great continents, are filled by the waters of the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Indian Oceans, and of the seas about the Poles.

The PACIFIC OCEAN occupies nearly half the surface of the globe, from the eastern shores of New Holland to the western coasts of America. Separately considered, the Pacific receives but few rivers, the chief being the Amur from Tartary, and the Hoan Ho, and Kian Ku, from China; while the principal rivers of America run towards the east.

The ATLANTIC or WESTERN OCEAN, which is the next in importance, divides the old continent from the new.

The INDIAN OCEAN lies between the East Indies and Africa.

The seas between the arctic and antarctic circles, and the poles, have been styled the ARCTIC and ANTARCTIC OCEANS; the latter, indeed, being only a continuation of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans; while the Arctic sea is partly embraced by continents, and receives many important rivers.

EUROPE.

EUROPE is the most important division of the globe, though it is the smallest. The temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, the progress of the arts and sciences, and the establishment of a mild and pure religion, render it eminently superior to the others.

It is divided into several powerful kingdoms and states; of which Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, and Russia are the principal.

The names of the chief nations of Europe, and their capital cities, &c. are as follow:

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Sweden & Norway	Stockholm	France	Paris
Denmark	Copenhagen	Spain	Madrid
Russia	Petersburgh	Portugal	Lisbon
Prussia	Berlin	Switzerland	Bern, &c.
Austria	Vienna	Italy	Milan
Bohemia	Munich	Etruria	Florence
Wurtemberg	Stutgard	Popedom	Rome
Saxony	Dresden	Naples	Naples
England	London	Hungary	Buda
Scotland	Edinburgh	Bohemia	Prague
Ireland	Dublin	Turkey	Constantinople
Netherlands, (Hol- land & Belgium)	Amsterdam	Greece	Athens
		Ionian Isles	Cefalonia

ASIA.

Though, in the revolution of times and events, Asia has lost much of its original distinction, still it is entitled to a very high rank for its amazing extent, for the richness and variety of its productions, the beauty of its surface, and the benignity of its soil and climate.

It was in Asia that the human race was first planted; it was here that the most memorable transactions in Scripture history took place; and here the sun of science shot its morning rays, but only to beam with meridian lustre on Europe.

The names of the principal Asiatic nations, and their capital cities, are:

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
China	Pekin	India	Calcutta
Persia	Ispahan	Tibet	Lassa
Arabia	Mecca	Japan	Jeddo

In Asia are situated the immense islands of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Ceylon, New Holland, and the Philippines.

AFRICA.

This division of the Globe lies to the south of Europe; and is surrounded on all sides by the sea; except a narrow neck of land, called the Isthmus of Suez, which unites it to Asia. It is about four thousand three hundred miles long, and three thousand five hundred broad; and is chiefly situated within the torrid zone.

Except the countries occupied by the Egyptians, those venerable fathers of learning, and the Carthaginians, who were

Capitals.

Paris
Madrid
Lisbon
Bern, &c.
Milan
Florence
Rome
Naples
Buda
Prague
Constantinople
Athens
Cefalonia

once the rivals of the powerful empire of Rome, this extensive tract has always been sunk in gross barbarism, and degrading superstition.

The names of the principal African nations, and their capital cities, are:

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Moreocco..	Moreocco, Fes	Zaara	Tegessa
Algiers.....	Algiers	Negroland	Madingsa
Tunis	Tunis	Guinea	Benin
Tripoli ...	Tripoli	Nubia	Dangola
Egypt	Cairo	Abyssinia.....	Gondar
Biledulgerand ..	Dara	Abex	Suaquam

AMERICA.

This division is frequently called the New World. It was unknown to the rest of the globe till discovered by Columbus, in the year 1492. Its riches and its fertility allured adventurers; and the principal nations of Europe planted colonies on its coasts.

Spain, Portugal, England, and France, occupied such tracts as were originally discovered by their respective subjects; and, with little regard to the rights of the original natives, drove them to the internal parts; or wholly extirpated them.

The soil and climate of America are as various as nature can produce. Extending nearly nine thousand miles in length, and three thousand in breadth, it includes every degree of heat and cold, of plenty and sterility.

The great division of the continent of America, is into North and South; commencing at the isthmus of Darien, which, in some places, is little more than thirty miles over.

The numerous islands between these two divisions of this continent, are known by the name of the West Indies.

NORTH AMERICA is thus divided:

UNITED STATES.		<i>States.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
<i>States.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	New-Jersey....	Trenton
Maine	Portland	Pennsylvania...	Harrisburgh
New-Hampshire	Concord	Delaware	Wilmington
Vermont	Montpelier	Maryland	Baltimore
Massachusetts..	Boston	Virginia	Richmond
Rhode Island...	Providence	North-Carolina.	Newborn
Connecticut	Hartford	South-Carolina.	Charleston
New-York	Albany	Georgia.....	Savannah

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Capitals.

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Alabama.....	Mobile
Mississippi.....	Natchez
Louisiana.....	New Orleans
Tennessee.....	Nashville
Kentucky.....	Lexington
Ohio.....	Cincinnati
Indiana.....	Vincennes
Illinois.....	Kaskaskia
Missouri.....	St. Louis
Florida.....	St. Augustine

SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

Mexico.....	Mexico
New-Mexico.....	St. Fe
California.....	St. Juan

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Countries.	Capitals.
Upper Canada.....	York
Lower Canada.....	Quebec
Hudson's Bay.....	Fort York
Newfoundland.....	St. John's
Nova Scotia.....	Halifax
New Brunswick.....	St. John's

SOUTH AMERICA is divided into the following parts:

Countries.	Chief Places.	
Terra Firma.....	Panama.....	Independent
Peru.....	Lima.....	Ditto
Amazonia.....	.....	Native Tribes
Gulana... }	Surinam.....	Dutch
	Cayenne.....	French
Brazil.....	Rio Janeiro.....	Portuguese
Paraguay.....	Buenos Ayres.....	Independent
Chili.....	St. Jago.....	Ditto
Patagonia.....	.....	Native Tribes

GREAT BRITAIN is an island 700 miles long, and from 150 to 300 broad, bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, on the South by the English Channel, on the East by the German Ocean, on the West by St. George's Channel; and contains England, Wales, and Scotland.

ENGLAND is divided into the following Counties:

Counties.	Chief Towns.	Counties.	Chief Towns.
Northumberland..	Newcastle	Lincolnshire.....	Lincoln
Durham.....	Durham	Rutland.....	Oakham
Cumberland.....	Carlisle	Leicestershire....	Leicester
Westmoreland....	Appleby	Staffordshire....	Stafford
Yorkshire.....	York	Warwickshire....	Warwick
Lancashire.....	Lancaster	Worcestershire....	Worcester
Cheshire.....	Chester	Herefordshire....	Hereford
Shropshire.....	Shrewsbury	Monmouthshire....	Monmouth
Derbyshire.....	Derby	Gloucestershire....	Gloucester
Nottinghamshire..	Nottingham	Oxfordshire.....	Oxford

Outlines of Geography.

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SESSIONS.

Capitals.
York
Quebec
Fort York
St. John's
Halifax
St. John's

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Buckinghamshire	Aylesbury
Northamptonshire	Northampton
Bedfordshire	Bedford
Huntingdonshire	Huntingdon
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge
Norfolk	Norwich
Suffolk	Bury
Essex	Chelmsford
Hertfordshire	Hertford
Middlesex	London

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Kent	Canterbury
Surry	Guildford
Sussex	Chichester
Berkshire	Abington
Hampshire	Winchester
Wiltshire	Salisbury
Dorsetshire	Dorchester
Somersetshire	Wells
Devonshire	Exeter
Cornwall	Launceston

SCOTLAND is divided into the following Shires :

<i>Shires.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Edinburgh	Edinburgh
Haddington	Dunbar
Merse	Dunse
Roxburgh	Jedburgh
Selkirk	Selkirk
Peebles	Peebles
Lanark	Glasgow
Dumfries	Dumfries
Wigtown	Wigtown
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright
Ayr	Ayr
Dumbarton	Dumbarton
Bute & Caithness	Rothsay
Renfrew	Renfrew
Stirling	Stirling
Linlithgow	Linlithgow

<i>Shires.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Argyle	Inverary
Perth	Perth
Kincardin	Bervie
Aberdeen	Aberdeen
Inverness	Inverness
Nairne & Cromarty	Nairne, Cromarty
Fife	St. Andrews
Forfar	Montrose
Banff	Banff
Sutherland	Strathy, Dornock
Clackmannan & Kinross	Clackmannan, Kinross
Ross	Tain
Elgin	Elgin
Orkney	Kirkwall

WALES is divided into the following Counties :

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Flintshire	Flint
Denbighshire	Denbigh
Montgomeryshire	Montgomery
Anglesea	Beaumaris
Caernarvonshire	Caernarvon
Merionethshire	Harlech

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Radnorshire	Radnor
Brecknockshire	Brecknock
Glamorganshire	Cardiff
Pembrokeshire	Pembroke
Cardiganshire	Cardigan
Caermarthenshire	Caermarthen

IRELAND, 300 miles long, and 150 broad, is divided into four Provinces; Leinster, Ulster, Connaught, and Munster. These four provinces are subdivided into the following counties.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Dublin.....	Dublin	Antrim.....	Carriekfergus
Louth.....	Drogheda	Londonderry.....	Derry
Wicklow.....	Wicklow	Tyrone.....	Omagh
Wexford.....	Wexford	Fermanagh.....	Enniskillen
Longford.....	Longford	Donegal.....	Lifford
East Meath.....	Trim	Leitrim.....	Carriek on Shannon
West Meath.....	Mullingar	Roscommon.....	Roscommon
King's County.....	Philipstown	Mayo.....	Ballinrobe
Queen's County.....	Maryborough	Sligo.....	Sligo
Kilkenny.....	Kilkenny	Galway.....	Galway
Kildare.....	Naas & Athy	Clare.....	Ennis
Carlow.....	Carlow	Cork.....	Cork
Down.....	Downpatrick	Kerry.....	Tralee
Armagh.....	Armagh	Limerick.....	Limerick
Monaghan.....	Monaghan	Tipperary.....	Clontmel
Cavan.....	Cavan	Waterford.....	Waterford

EPOCHS IN HISTORY.

From the Creation of the World, to the Year 1820.

Before Christ.

- 4004 Creation of the world
 3975 The murder of Abel
 2248 The deluge
 2247 The tower of Babel built
 2100 Semiramis, queen of the Assyrian empire, flourished
 2000 The birth of Abraham
 1728 Joseph sold into Egypt
 1571 The birth of Moses
 1451 The Israelites under Joshua, pass the river Jordan
 1400 Sesostris the Great, king of Egypt
 1184 Troy taken [listines
 1117 Samson betrayed to the Philistines
 1095 Saul anointed
 1070 Athens governed by archons
 1048 Jerusalem taken by David
 1004 Solomon's dedication of the temple
 926 The birth of Lycurgus
 907 Homer supposed to have flourished
 753 The building of Rome
 587 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar
 529 Pythagoras flourished

Before Christ.

- 536 Cyrus founded the Persian empire
 525 Cambyzes conquered Egypt
 520 Confucius flourished
 515 The temple of Jerusalem finished
 490 The battle of Marathon
 481 Beginning of the Peloponnesian war
 390 Plato, and other eminent Grecians flourished
 336 Philip of Macedon killed
 323 The death of Alexander the Great, aged 33, after founding the Macedonian empire
 322 Demosthenes put to death
 264 Beginning of the Punic war
 218 The second Punic war began, Hannibal passed the Alps
 187 Antiochus the Great defeated and killed
 149 The third Punic war began
 146 Carthage destroyed by Publius Scipio
 107 Cicero born
 55 Caesar's first expedition against Britain

Chief Towns
 Carrickfergus
 Derry
 Omagh
 Enniskillen
 Lifford
 k on Shannon
 Roscommon
 Ballinrobe
 Iligo
 Galway
 Ennis
 Cork
 Tralee
 Limerick
 Clonmel
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Chronology.

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B. C.

- 48 The battle of Pharsalia, between Pompey and Cæsar
- 44 Cæsar killed in the senate-house, aged 56
- 31 The battle of Actium. Mark

B. C.

- Antony and Cleopatra defeated by Augustus
- 8 Augustus became emperor of Rome, and the Roman empire was at its greatest extent
- 4 Our Saviour's birth

Christian Era.

- 14 Augustus died at Nola
- 27 John baptized our Saviour
- 33 Our Saviour's crucifixion
- 36 St. Paul converted
- 43 Claudius's expedition into Britain
- 53 Caractacus carried in chains to Rome
- 61 Boadicea, the British queen, defeats the Romans
- 70 Titus destroys Jerusalem
- 286 The Roman empire attacked by the northern nations
- 319 The Emperor Constantine favored the Christians
- 325 The first general council of Nice
- 406 The Goths and Vandals spread into France and Spain
- 410 Rome taken and plundered by Alario
- 426 The Romans leave Britain
- 449 The Saxons enter Britain
- 455 Rome taken by the Goths
- 536 Rome taken by the Goths
- 507 St. Augustine comes into England
- 606 The power of the Popes began
- 622 The flight of Mahomet
- 637 Jerusalem taken by the Saracens
- 774 Pavia taken by Charlemagne
- 828 The seven kingdoms of England united under Egbert
- 886 The University of Oxford founded by Alfred the Great
- 1013 The Danes, under Sueno, got possession of England
- 1065 Jerusalem taken by the Turks

- 1066 The conquest of England under William, Duke of Normandy, since called William the Conqueror
- 1096 The first crusade to the Holy Land
- 1147 The second crusade
- 1172 Henry II. took possession of Ireland
- 1189 The kings of England and France went to the Holy Land
- 1192 Richard I. defeated Saladin, at Ascalon
- 1215 Magna Charta signed by king John
- 1227 The Tartars under Gengis-khan, over-ran the Saracen empire
- 1283 Wales conquered by Edward the First
- 1293 The regular succession of the English Parliaments began
- 1346 The battle of Cressy
- 1356 The battle of Poitiers
- 1381 Wat Tyler's insurrection
- 1399 Richard II. deposed and murdered. Henry IV. became King
- 1490 Battle of Damascus, between Tamerlane and Bajazet
- 1490 Henry V. conquered France
- 1420 Constantinople taken by the Turks
- 1423 Henry VI. an infant, crowned King of France, at Paris
- 1440 The art of seal engraving applied to printing with blocks
- 1483 The two sons of Edward the Fourth murdered in the Tower, by order of their uncle Richard

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- | | |
|---|--|
| 1485 The battle of Bosworth, between Richard III. and Henry VII. | 1727 Sir Isaac Newton died |
| 1497 The Portuguese first sail to the East Indies | 1760 George II. died |
| 1517 The Reformation begun by Luther | 1775 The American war commenced |
| 1584 The Reformation begun in England, under Henry VIII. | 1788 America acknowledged independent |
| 1588 The destruction of the Spanish Armada | 1789 The Revolution in France |
| 1602 Queen Elizabeth died, and James I. of Scotland, ascended the English throne | 1798 Louis XVI. beheaded |
| 1608 The invention of telescopes | 1798 The victory of the Nile, by Nelson |
| 1642 Charles I. demanded the five members | 1799 Bonaparte made First Consul of France |
| 1642 The battle of Naseby | 1808 War re-commenced between France and England |
| 1649 King Charles beheaded | 1805 The victory of Trafalgar, gained by Nelson, who was killed |
| 1660 The restoration of Charles II. | 1808 The empire of the French, under Napoleon Bonaparte, extended over France, Italy, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Holland, and Spain |
| 1666 The great fire of London | 1812 The burning of Moscow |
| 1688 The Revolution in England, James II. expelled, and William and Mary crowned | 1814 Napoleon abdicated the throne of France, and the Bourbons restored |
| 1704 Victory over the French, at Blenheim, gained by John, duke of Marlborough | 1815 Napoleon returned from Elba |
| 1714 Queen Anne dies, and George the First, of Hanover, ascends the throne of England | 1815 Battle of Waterloo, and the Bourbons reinstated |
| 1718 Charles the Twelfth, of Sweden killed, aged 36 | 1820 George the Third died, and George the Fourth proclaimed, January 31 |

A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE UNIVERSE.

WHEN the shades of night have spread their veil over the plains, the firmament manifests to our view its grandeur and its riches. The sparkling points with which it is studded, are so many suns suspended by the Almighty in the immensity of space, for the worlds which roll round them.

"The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy-work." The royal poet, who expressed himself with such loftiness of sentiment, was not aware that the stars which he contemplated were in reality suns. He anticipated these times; and first sung that majestic hymn, which future, and more enlightened ages, should chant forth in praise, to the Founder of Worlds.

The assemblage of these vast bodies is divided into different systems, the number of which probably surpasses the grains of sand, which the sea casts on its shores.

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Survey of the Universe.

135

Each system has at its centre a star, or sun, which shines by its own native light; and around which, several orders of opaque globes revolve; reflecting, with more or less brilliancy, the light they borrow from it, and which renders them visible.

What an august, what an amazing conception, does this give of the works of the Creator! thousands of thousands of suns, multiplied without end, and ranged all around us at immense distances from each other: attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion, yet calm, regular, and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths prescribed them; and these worlds, doubtless, peopled with millions of beings, formed for endless progression in perfection and felicity!

From what we know of our own system, it may be reasonably concluded that all the rest are, with equal wisdom, contrived, situated, and provided with accommodations for rational inhabitants. Let us therefore take a survey of the system to which we belong, the only one accessible to us; and thence we shall be the better enabled to judge of the nature of the other systems of the universe.

Those stars, which appear to wander among the heavenly host, are the planets. The primary or principal ones have the sun for the common centre of their periodical revolutions; while the others, or secondary ones, which are called satellites, or moons, move round their primaries, accompanying them in their annual orbits.

Our earth has one satelite, or moon, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and Herschel six. Saturn has, besides, a luminous and beautiful ring, surrounding his body, and detached from it.

We know that our solar system consists of twenty-seven planetary bodies, but we are not certain there are not more. The number known has been considerably augmented since the invention of telescopes; and by more perfect instruments, and more accurate observers, may perhaps be further increased.

Modern astronomy has not only thus shown us new planets, but has also to our senses enlarged the boundaries of the solar system. The comets, which, from their fallacious appearance, their tail, their beard, the diversity of their directions, and their sudden appearance and disappearance, were anciently considered as meteors, are found to be a species of planetary bodies: their long tracks are now calculated by astronomers; who can foretel their periodical return, determine their place, and account for their irregularities. Many of these bodies at present revolve round the sun: though the orbits which they trace round him are so extensive, that centuries are necessary for them to complete a single revolution.

In short, from modern astronomy, we learn that the stars are innumerable; and that the constellations, in which the ancients reckoned but a few, are now known to contain thousands. The heavens, as known to the philosophers Thales and Hipparchus, were very poor, when compared to the state in which they are shown by later astronomers.

The diameter of the orbit which our earth describes, is more than a hundred and ninety millions of miles; yet this vast extent almost vanishes into nothing, and becomes a mere point, when the astronomer uses it as a measure to ascertain the distance of the fixed stars.

What then must be the real bulk of these luminaries, which are perceptible by us at such an enormous distance! The sun is about a million times greater than all the earth, and more than five hundred times greater than all the planets taken together; and if the stars are suns, as we have every reason to suppose, they undoubtedly equal or exceed it in size.

While the planets perform their periodical revolutions round the sun, by which the course of their year is regulated, they turn round their own centres, by which they obtain the alternate succession of day and night.

Our earth or globe, which seems so vast in the eyes of the frail beings who inhabit it, and whose diameter is above seven thousand nine hundred and seventy miles, is yet nearly a thousand times smaller than Jupiter, which appears to the naked eye a little more than a shining atom.

A rare, transparent, and elastic substance surrounds the earth to a certain height. This substance is the air or atmosphere, the region of the winds: an immense reservoir of vapours, which, when condensed into clouds, either embellish the sky by the variety of their figures, and the richness of their colouring; or astonish us by the rolling thunder, or flashes of lightning, that escape from them. Sometimes they melt away; and at other times are condensed into rain or hail, supplying the deficiencies of the earth with the superfluity of heaven.

The moon, the nearest of all the planets to the earth, is that of which we have the most knowledge. Its globe always presents to us the same face, because it turns round upon its axis in precisely the same space of time in which it revolves round the earth.

It has its phases, or gradual and periodical increase or decrease of light, according to its position in respect to the sun, which enlightens it, and the earth, on which it reflects the light that it has received.

The face of the moon is divided into bright and dark parts. The former seem to be land, and the latter to resemble our seas.

In the luminous spots, there have been observed some parts which are brighter than the rest; these project a shadow, the length of which has been measured, and its track ascertained. Such parts are mountains, higher than ours, in proportion to the size of the moon: whose tops may be seen gilded by the rays of the sun, at the quadratures of the moon; the light gradually descending to their feet, till they appear entirely bright. Some of these mountains stand by themselves, while in other places there are long chains of them.

Venus has, like the moon, her phases, spots, and mountains. The telescope discovers also spots in Mars and Jupiter. Those in Jupiter form belts: and considerable changes have been seen among these; as if of the ocean's overflowing the land, and again leaving it dry by its retreat.

Mercury, Saturn, and Herschel, are comparatively but little known: the first, because he is too near the sun; the last two, because they are so remote from it.

Lastly; the Sun himself has spots, which seem to move with regularity; and the size of which equals, and very often exceeds, the surface of our globe.

Every thing in the universe is systematical; all is combination, affinity, and connexion.

From the relations which exist between all parts of the world, and by which they conspire to one general end, results the harmony of the world.

The relations which unite all the worlds to one another, constitute the harmony of the universe.

The beauty of the world is founded in the harmonious diversity of the beings that compose it; in the number, the extent, and the quality, of their effects; and in the sum of happiness that arises from it.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM AND ZODIAC.

The *Sun* revolving on his axis turns,
And with creative fire intensely burns;
First *Mercury* completes his transient year,
Glewing, refulgent, with reflected glare;
Bright *Venus* occupies a wider way,
The early harbinger of night and day;
More distant still our globe terraqueous turns,
Nor chills intense, nor fiercely heated burns;
Around her rolls the lunar orb of light,
Trailing her silver glories through the night:
Beyond our globe the sanguine *Mars* displays
A strong reflection of primeval rays;
Next belted *Jupiter* far distant gleams,
Scarcely enlighten'd with the solar beams;
With four unfix'd receptacles of light,
He towers majestic through the spacious height:
But farther yet the tardy *Saturn* lags,
And six attendant luminaries drags;
Investing with a double ring his pace,
He circles through immensity of space.
On the earth's orbit see the various signs,
Mark where the *Sun*, our year completing, shines:
First the bright *Ram* his languid ray improves;
Next glaring wat'ry through the *Bull* he moves:
The am'rous *Twins* admit his genial ray;
Now burning, through the *Crab* he takes his way.
The *Lion*, flaming, bears the solar power;
The *Virgin* faints beneath the sultry shower.
Now the just *Balance* weighs his equal force,
The slimy *Serpent* swelters in his course;
The sabled *Archer* clouds his languid face;
The *Goat* with tempests urges on his race;
Now in the *Water* his faint beams appear,
And the cold *Fishes* end the circling year.

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*Periods, Distances, Sizes, and Motions of the Globes,
composing the Solar System.*

<i>Sun and Planets.</i>	<i>Annual Period round the Sun.</i>	<i>Diameter in miles.</i>	<i>Dist. from Sun in Eng. miles.</i>	<i>Hourly motion.</i>
SUN .....	.....	820,000	.....	.....
Mercury	87 d. 23 h.	8,160	37,000,000	25,000
Venus	224 d. 17 h.	9,360	69,000,000	69,000
E. th.	865 d. 6 h.	7,970	95,000,000	38,000
Moon	865 d. 6 h.	2,180	95,000,000	2,200
Mars	686 d. 23 h.	5,150	145,000,000	47,000
Jupiter	4332 d. 12 h.	64,100	495,000,000	25,000
Saturn	10759 d. 7 h.	77,950	908,000,000	18,000
Herschel	848465 d. 1 h.	85,109	1800,000,000	7,000

Besides several hundred Comets which revolve round the sun in fixed, but unascertained periods, and four small planets between Mars and Jupiter, called *Asteroids*.

SELECT PIECES OF POETRY.

1. DUTY TO GOD AND OUR NEIGHBOURS

LOVE God with all your soul and strength,
With all your heart and mind;
And love your neighbour as yourself—
Be faithful, just, and kind.

Deal with another as you'd have
Another deal with you;
What you're unwilling to receive,
Be sure you never do.

2. THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM.

THE LORD my pasture shall prepare,
And feed me with a Shepherd's care:
His presence shall my wants supply
And guard me with a watchful eye;
My noon-day walks he shall attend,
And all my midnight hours defend.

When in the sultry glebe I faint,
Or on the thirsty mountain pant,
To fertile vales, and dewy meads,
My wearied wand'ring steps he leads;
Where peaceful rivers, soft and slow,
Amidst the verdant landscape flow.

Though in the paths of death I tread,
With gloomy horrors overspread,
My steadfast heart shall fear no ill,

Sun miles.	Hourly motion.
00,000	25,000
00,000	69,000
00,000	38,000
00,000	2,200
00,000	47,000
00,000	25,000
00,000	18,000
00,000	7,000

and the sun in
nets between

BY-

HOURS

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M.

For thou, O Lord! art with me still;
Thy friendly crook shall give me aid,
And guide me through the dreadful shade.

Though in a bare and rugged way,
Through devious lonely wilds I stray,
Thy bounty shall my pains beguile;
The barren wilderness shall smile,
With sudden green and herbage crown'd,
And streams shall murmur all around.

3. THE BEGGAR'S PETITION.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door,
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span;
Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.

These tatter'd clothes my poverty bespeak,
These hoary locks proclaim my lengthen'd years,
And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek,
Has been a channel to a flood of tears.

Yon house erected on the rising ground,
With tempting aspect drew me from the road;
For Plenty there a residence has found,
And Grandeur a magnificent abode.

Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor!
Here, as I crav'd a morsel of their bread,
A pamper'd menial drove me from the door,
To seek a shelter in an humbler shed.

Oh! take me to your hospitable dome;
Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold!
Short is my passage to the friendly tomb;
For I am poor, and miserably old.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling steps have borne him to your door
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span;
Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bless your store.

4. THE POOR MOUSE'S PETITION.

Found in the Trap where he had been confined all Night

Oh! hear a pensive prisoner's prayer,
For liberty that sighs;
And never let thine heart be shut
Against the wretch's cries.

For here forlorn and sad I sit
Within the wiry grates;
And tremble at th' approaching morn,
Which brings impending fate.

Select Poetry.

If e'er thy breast with freedom glow'd
And spurn'd a tyrant's chain,
Let not thy strong oppressive force
A free-born mouse detain.

Oh! do not stain with guileless blood,
Thy hospitable hearth,
Nor triumph that thy wiles betray'd
A prize so little worth.

So, when destruction lurks unseen,
Which men, like mice, may share,
May some kind angel clear thy path
And break the hidden snare!

5. MY MOTHER.

Who fed me from her gentle breast,
And hush'd me in her arms to rest;
And on my cheek sweet kisses prest!

My Mother

When sleep forsook my open eye,
Who was it sung sweet lullaby,
And sooth'd me that I should not cry!

My Mother

Who sat and watch'd my infant head,
When sleeping on my cradle bed;
And tears of sweet affection shed!

My Mother.

When pain and sickness made me cry,
Who gaz'd upon my heavy eye,
And wept, for fear that I should die!

My Mother.

Who lov'd to see me pleased and gay,
And taught me sweetly how to play,
And minded all I had to say!

My Mother.

Who ran to help me when I fell,
And would some pretty story tell,
Or kiss the place to make it well!

My Mother.

Who taught my infant heart to pray,
And love God's holy book and day;
And taught me Wisdom's pleasant way!

My Mother.

And can I ever cease to be
Affectionate and kind to thee,
Who wast so very kind to me!

My Mother.

Ah, no! the thought I cannot bear;
And if God please my life to spare,
I hope I shall reward thy care,

My Mother.

When thou art feeble, old, and grey,
My healthy arm shall be thy stay;
And I will soothe thy pains away,

My Mother.

And when I see thee hang thy head,
'Twill be my turn to watch thy bed,
And tears of sweet affection shed,

My Mother.

For God, who lives above the skies,
Would look with vengeance in his eyes,
If I should ever dare despise

My Mother.

6. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

I WOULD not enter on my list of friends,
(Though grac'd with polish'd manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at ev'ning in the public path;
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.
For they are all, the meanest things that are,
As free to live and to enjoy that life,
As God was free to form them at the first,
Who in his sovereign wisdom made them all.

7. OMNIPOTENCE.

THE apacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim;
Th' unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land
The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And, nightly, to the list'ning earth,
Repeats the story of her birth:
While all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets, in their turn,
Confess the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What though in solemn silence all
Move round this dark terrestrial ball;
What though no real voice nor sound
Amid the radiant orbs be found;
In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice;
For ever singing, as they shine,
"The Hand that made us is divine."

My Mother

My Mother

My Mother.

My Mother.

My Mother.

My Mother.

My Mother.

My Mother.

My Mother.

My Mother.

8. THE BIBLE THE BEST OF BOOKS.

WHAT taught me that a Great First Cause
Existed ere creation was,
And gave a universe its laws? The Bible.

What guide can lead me to this Power,
Whom conscience calls me to adore,
And bids me seek him more and more? The Bible.

When all my actions prosper well,
And nigher hopes my wishes swell,
What points where truer blessings dwell? The Bible.

When passions with temptations join,
To conquer every power of mine,
What leads me then to help divine? The Bible.

When pining cares, and wasting pain,
My spirits and my life-blood drain,
What soothes and turns e'en these to gain? The Bible.

When crosses and vexations tease,
And various ills my bosom seize,
What is it that in life can please? The Bible.

When horror chills my soul with fear,
And nought but gloom and dread appear,
What is it then my heart can cheer? The Bible.

When impious doubts my thoughts perplex,
And mysteries my reason vex,
Where is the guide which them directs? The Bible.

And when affliction's fainting breath
Warns me I've done with all beneath,
What can compose my soul in death? The Bible.

9. THE BLIND BOY.

O say, what is that thing call'd light,
Which I must ne'er enjoy?
What are the blessings of the sight?
O tell your poor Blind Boy.

You talk of wondrous things you see;
You say the sun shines bright;
I feel him warm, but how can he
Or make it day or night?

My day and night myself I make,
Whene'er I sleep or play;
And could I always keep awake,
With me 'twere always day.

With heavy sighs I often hear
You mourn my hapless woe;
But sure with patience I can bear
A loss I ne'er can know.

The Bible.

The Bible.

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The Bible.

The Bible.

General Rules for Spelling.

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Then let not what I cannot have,
My cheer of mind destroy;
While thus I sing, I am a king,
Although a poor Blind Boy.

APPENDIX.

SECTION I.—Of Letters and Syllables.

THE general division of letters is into vowels and consonants.

The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *y*; and without one of these there can be no perfect sound: all the other letters, and sometimes *y*, are called consonants.

A diphthong is the uniting of two vowels into one syllable; as, *plain, fair*.

A triphthong is the uniting of three vowels into one syllable: as in *lieu, beauty*.

A syllable is the complete sound of one or more letters; as *a, am, art*.

SECT. II.—General Rules for Spelling.

RULE I.—All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a single vowel before it, have *ll* at the close; as, *mill, sell*.

RULE II.—All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a double vowel before it, have one *l* only at the close; as, *mail, sail*.

RULE III.—Monosyllables ending in *l*, when compounded, retain but one *l*, each; as, *fulfil, skilful*.

RULE IV.—All words of more than one syllable, ending in *l*, have one *l* only at the close; as, *faithful, delightful*. Except, *befall, recall, unwell*.

RULE V.—All derivations from words ending in *l*, have one *l* only; as, *equality*, from *equal*; *fulness*, from *full*. Except they end in *er*, or *ly*; as, *mill, miller*; *full, fully*.

RULE VI.—All participles in *ing* from verbs ending in *e*, lose the *e* final; as, *have, having*; *amuse, amusing*. Except they come from verbs ending in double *e*, and then they retain both; as, *see, seeing*; *agree, agreeing*.

RULE VII.—All adverbs in *ly*, and nouns in *ment*, retain the *e* final of their primitives; as, *brave, bravely*; *refine, refinement*. Except *judgment* and *acknowledgment*.

RULE VIII.—All derivatives from words ending in *er*, retain the *e* before the *r*; as, *refer, reference*. Except *hindrance*.

from *hinder*; *remembrance*, from *remember*; *disastrous*, from *disaster*; *monstrous*, from *monster*.

RULE IX.—All compound words, if both end not in *l*, retain their primitive parts entire; as, *millstone*, *changeable*, *graceless*. Except *always*, *also*, and *deplorable*.

RULE X.—All monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a single vowel before it, double that consonant in derivation; as, *sin*, *sinner*; *ship*, *shipping*.

RULE XI.—All monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a double vowel before it, double not the consonant in derivation; as, *sleep*, *sleepy*; *troop*, *trooper*.

RULE XII.—All words of more than one syllable, ending in a consonant, and accented on the last syllable, double that consonant in derivatives; as, *commit*, *committee*; *compel*, *compelled*.

SECT. III.—Of the Parts of Speech, or kinds of Words into which a Language is divided.

The parts of speech, or kinds of words in language, are ten; as follows:

1. An **ARTICLE** is a part of speech set before nouns, to fix their signification. The articles are *a*, *an*, and *the*.

2. A **NOUN**, is the name of a person, place, or thing. Whatever can be seen, heard, felt, or understood, is a noun; as, *John*, *London*, *honour*, *goodness*, *book*, *pen*, *desk*, *slate*, *paper*, *ink*; all these words are nouns.

3. An **ADJECTIVE** is a word that denotes the quality of any person, place, or thing.

An adjective cannot stand by itself, but must have a noun to which it belongs; as, a *good* man, a *fine* city, a *noble* action.

Adjectives admit of comparisons; as, *bright*, *brighter*, *brightest*: except those which cannot be either increased or diminished in their signification; as, *full*, *empty*, *round*, *square*, *entire*, *perfect*, *complete*, *exact*, *immediate*.

4. A **PRONOUN** is a word used instead of a noun. Pronouns substantive are those which declare their own meaning; and pronouns adjective are those which have no meaning, unless they are joined to a substantive.

The pronouns substantive are, *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *we*, *ye*, *they*, *their*. Pronouns adjective are, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, *your*, *who*, *this*, *that*, *those*, *these*, *which*, *what*, and some others.

5. A VERB is a word that denotes the acting or being of any person, place, or thing; as, I *love*, he *hates*, men *laugh*, horses *run*. In every sentence there must be a verb: in the above short example, *love*, *hates*, *laugh*, *run*, are verbs.

An *s* is always joined to a verb after a noun in the singular number, or after the pronouns *he*, *she*, or *it*; as, the man *runs*, he *runs*, or she *runs*.

The verb *be* has peculiar variations; as, I *am*; thou *art*; he, she, or it *is*; we *are*; you *are*; they *are*; I *was*; thou *wast*; he, she, or it *was*; we *were*; ye *were*; they *were*.

6. A PARTICIPLE is formed from a verb, and participates of the nature of an adjective also; as, *loving*, *teaching*, *heard*, *seen*.

7. An ADVERB is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, a participle, and sometimes to another adverb, to express the quality or circumstance of it; as, *yesterday* I went to town; you speak *truly*; *here* comes John.

Some adverbs admit of comparison: as, *often*, *oftener*, *oftenest*; *soon*, *sooner*, *soonest*. These may be also compared by the other adverbs, *much*, *more*, *most*, and *very*.

Adverbs have relation to time; as, *now*, *then*, *lately*, &c.: to place; as, *here*, *there*, &c.: and to number or quantity; as, *once*, *twice*, *much*, &c.

8. A CONJUNCTION is a part of speech which joins words or sentences together: as, John *and* James; *neither* the one *nor* the other. *Albeit*, *although*, *and*, *because*, *but*, *either*, *else*, *however*, *if*, *neither*, *nor*, *though*, *therefore*, *thereupon*, *unless*, *whereas*, *whereupon*, *whether*, *notwithstanding*, and *yet*, are conjunctions.

The foregoing are always conjunctions: but these six following are sometimes adverbs; *also*, *as*, *otherwise*, *since*, *likewise*, *then*. *Except* and *save* are sometimes verbs; *for* is sometimes a preposition; and *that* is sometimes a pronoun.

9. A PREPOSITION is a word set before nouns or pronouns, to express the relation of persons, places, or things, to each other: as, I go *with* him; he went *from* me; divide this *among* you.

The prepositions are as follow: *about*, *above*, *after*, *against*, *among*, *at*, *before*, *behind*, *below*, *beneath*, *between*, *beyond*, *by*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *of*, *off*, *on*, *upon*, *over*, *through*, *to*, *unto*, *towards*, *under*, *with*, *within*, *without*.

10. An **INTERJECTION** is a word not necessary to the sense, but thrown in to express any sudden emotion of the mind ; as, *ah ! O or oh ! alas ! hark !*

EXAMPLE OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH.

With figures over each word, corresponding to the number of the preceding definitions.

1 2 5 1 3 8 8 8 8 4 5 1 8
The bee is a poor little brown insect ; yet it is the wisest
9 8 3 7 5 1 2 9 4 8
of all insects. So is the nightingale with its musical
2 4 5 1 2 8 5 1 2 9 1
notes, which fill the woods, and charm the ear in the
2 1 3 8 2 7 7 8 8 1 2
spring ; a little brown bird not so handsome as a sparrow.
1 2 5 1 2 9 2 8 2 8
The bee is a pattern of diligence and wisdom. Happy
5 1 2 8 8 5 1 2 4 7 5
is the man, and happy are the people, who wisely follow
8 1 8 2
such a prudent example.

5 1 2 10 4 2 7 1 5 5 4 5
Praise the Lord, O my soul ! While I live, will I sing
2 9 4 2 8 7 4 5 3 6
praises unto my God, and while I have any being.

SECT. IV.—Syntax, or short Rules for writing and speaking grammatically.

RULE 1. A verb must agree with its noun or pronoun ; as, the man laughs, he laughs ; the man is laughing ; they are laughing. It would be improper to say, the man laugh, he laugh ; or the men is laughing ; they laughs.

RULE 2. Pronouns must always agree with the nouns to which they refer ; as, the pen is bad, and it should be mended. It would be improper to say, the pen is bad, and she should be mended, or he should be mended, or they should be mended.

RULE 3. The pronouns *me, us, him, her*, are always put after verbs which express action, or after prepositions : as, he beats *me* ; she teaches *him* ; he runs from *us*. It would be improper to say, he beats *I* ; she teaches *he* ; or he runs from *we*.

RULE 4. When two nouns come together, one of which belongs to the other, the first noun requires to have an *s* annexed to it ; as, George's book, the boy's coat.

Emphasis.—Directions for Reading. 147

RULE 5. The pronoun *which* refers to things, and *who* to persons; as, the house *which* has been sold, or the man *who* bought it. It would be improper to say, the house *who* has been sold, or the man *which* bought it.

SECT. 5.—Of *Emphasis*.

WHEN we distinguish any particular syllable in a word with a strong voice, it is called *accent*; but where any particular word in a sentence is thus distinguished, it is called *emphasis*, and the word on which the stress is laid, is called the *emphatical* word.

Some sentences contain more senses than one, and the sense which is intended can only be known by observing on what word the emphasis is laid. For example: *Shall you ride to London to-day?* This question is capable of four different senses, according to the word on which the emphasis is laid. If it be laid on the word *you*, the answer may be, "No, but I intend to send *my servant* in my stead." If it be on the word *ride*, the proper answer may be, "No, but I intend to *walk*." If the emphasis be placed on the word *London*, it is a different question; and the answer may be, "No, for I design to ride *into the country*." If it be laid on the word *to-day*, the answer may be, "No, but I shall *to-morrow*."

SECT. VI.—Directions for reading with propriety.

BE careful to attain a perfect knowledge of the nature and sound of vowels, consonants, diphthongs, &c., and give every syllable, and every single word, its just and full sound.

If you meet with a word you do not understand, do not guess at it, but divide it in your mind into its proper number of syllables.

Avoid *hem's*, *O's*, and *ha's*, between your words.

Attend to your subject, and deliver it just in the same manner, as you would do if you were talking about it. This is the great, general, and most important rule of all; which, if carefully observed, will correct almost all the faults in reading.

Let the tone and sound of your voice in reading be the same as in talking; and do not affect to change that natural and easy sound, with which you then speak, for a strange, new, awkward tone.

Take particular notice of your stops and pauses, but make no stops where the sense admits of none.

Place the accent upon the proper syllable, and the emphasis upon the proper word in a sentence.

SECT. VII.—*Of Capital Letters.*

A CAPITAL, or great letter, must never be used in the middle or end of a word; but is proper in the following cases:

1. At the beginning of any writing, book, chapter, or paragraph.
2. After a period, or full stop, when a new sentence begins.
3. At the beginning of every line in poetry, and every verse in the Bible.
4. At the beginning of proper names of all kinds: whether of persons, as *Thomas*; places, as *London*; ships, as the *Hopewell*, &c.
5. All the names of God must begin with a great letter: as God, Lord, the Eternal, the Almighty; and also the Son of God, the Holy Spirit or Ghost.
6. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, must be written in capitals: as, "when *I* walk," "thou, *O* Lord!"

SECT. VIII.—*Stops and Marks used in writing.*

A COMMA, marked thus (,) is a pause, or resting in speech, while you may count one; as in the first stop of the following example: *get wisdom, get understanding; forget it not: neither decline from the words of my mouth.*

A semicolon (;) is a note of breathing, or a pause while you may count two and is used to divide the clauses of a sentence, as in the second pause of the foregoing example.

A colon (:) is a pause while you may count three, and is used when the sense is perfect, but not ended; as in the third stop of the foregoing example.

A period or full stop (.) denotes the longest pause, or while you may count four; and is placed after a sentence when it is complete, and fully ended, as in the stop at the end of the foregoing example.

A dash (—) is frequently used to divide clauses of a period or paragraph; sometimes accompanying the full stop,

Stops and Marks in Reading.

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and adding to its length. When used by itself, it requires no variation of the voice, and is equal in length to the semicolon.

An interrogation (?) is used when a question is asked, and requires as long a pause as a full stop. It is always placed after a question, as, *Who is that?*

A note of admiration or exclamation (!) is used when any thing is expressed with wonder, and in good pronunciation requires a pause somewhat longer than the period; as, *How great is thy mercy, O Lord of Hosts!*

A parenthesis () is used to include words in a sentence, which may be left out without injury to the sense; as, *We all (including my brother) went to London.*

A caret (^) is used only in writing to denote that a letter or word is left out; as, *Evil communications ^{corrupt} good manners.*

The hyphen (-) is used to separate syllables, and the parts of compound words; as, *watch-ing, we-^r-taught.*

The apostrophe (') at the head of a letter, denotes that a letter or more is omitted; as, *lov'd, tho', &c. loved, though, &c.* It is also used to mark the possessive case; as, *the king's navy,* meaning *the king his navy.*

Quotation, or a single or double comma turn (') or (") is put at the beginning of speeches, or such lines as are extracted out of other authors.

An asterisk, and obelisk or dagger, (*†) are used to direct or refer to some note or remark in the margin, or at the foot of the page.

A paragraph (¶) is used chiefly in the Bible, and denotes the beginning of a new subject.

A section (§) is used in subdividing a chapter into smaller parts.

An index, or hand (☞) signifies the passage against which it is placed to be very important.



WRITING CAPITALS AND SMALL LETTERS.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z .
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x
y z , ; : . ? ! = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

*Honour thy Father and Mother, in
the Days of thy youth.*

*Do unto all Men as you would that
they should do unto you.*

Fear God and honour the King.

*Every man should make the case of the
injured his own.*

*We ought to pay respect to Age, because
we are all desirous of living to be old.*

*Improve by the errors of others, rather
than find fault with them.*

*In Childhood, be modest ; in Youth,
temperate ; in Manhood, just ; and in
Old age, prudent.*

*Respect your Teachers and Preceptors,
and always be guided by the experience of
those who are older than yourself.*

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French Words and Phrases.

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LIST of FRENCH and other FOREIGN Words and Phrases in common use, with their Pronunciation and Explanation.

<p> <i>Ant-de-camp (aid-di-ong.)</i> As- sistant to a general. <i>A-la-mode (al-a-mo-dé.)</i> In the fashion. <i>Antique (an-tek.)</i> Ancient, or Antiquity. <i>A-propos (ap-pro-po.)</i> To the pur- pose. Seasonably, or By the bye. <i>Auto-da-fe (auto-da-fé.)</i> Act of faith (burning of heretics.) <i>Bazutelle (ba-ga-tel.)</i> Trifle. <i>Beau (bu.)</i> A man drest fashiona- bly. <i>Beau monde (bo-mond.)</i> People of fashion. <i>Belle (bell.)</i> A woman of fashion or beauty. <i>Belles Lettres (bell-lettr.)</i> Po- lite literature. <i>Billet doux (bil-le-doo.)</i> Love- letter. <i>Bon mot (bon-mo.)</i> A piece of wit. <i>Bon ton (bon-ton.)</i> Fashion. <i>Boudoir (bu-dwar.)</i> A small pri- vate apartment. <i>Carte blanche (cart-blanch.)</i> Un- conditional terms. <i>Chateau (sha-to.)</i> Country-seat. <i>Chef d'œuvre (she-dou-ve.)</i> Mas- ter-piece. <i>Ci-devant (see-de-vang.)</i> Former- ly. <i>Comme il faut (com-e-fa.)</i> As it should be. <i>Con amore (con-a-mo-re.)</i> Gladly. <i>Congé d'elire (congee-de-leer.)</i> Permission to choose. <i>Corps (coré.)</i> Body. <i>Coup de grace (coo-de-grass.)</i> Finishing stroke. <i>Coup de main (coo-de-main.)</i> Sud- den enterprize. <i>Coup d'œil (coo-de-œil.)</i> View, or Glance. <i>Debut (de-bu.)</i> Beginning. <i>Denouement (de-noo-a-mong.)</i> Fi- nishing, or Winding up. </p>	<p> <i>Dernier ressort (dern-yair-res- sor.)</i> Last resort. <i>Depot (des-po.)</i> Store, or Mag- azine. <i>Dieu et mon droit (dew-amon- drewau.)</i> God and my right. <i>Double entendre (doo-dlean-tan- der.)</i> Double meaning. <i>Douceur (doo-seur.)</i> Present, or Bribe. <i>Eclaircissement (Eclair-cis- mong.)</i> Explanation. <i>Eclat (ec-la.)</i> Splendour. <i>Eleve (el-ave.)</i> Pupil. <i>En bon point (an-bon-point.)</i> Jol- ly. <i>En flute (an-flute.)</i> Carrying guns on the upper deck only. <i>En masse (an-massé.)</i> In a mass. <i>En passant (an-pas-sang.)</i> By the way. <i>Ennui (an-wei.)</i> Tiresomeness. <i>Entree (an-tray.)</i> Entrance. <i>Faux pas (fo-pa.)</i> Fault, or Misconduct. <i>Honi soit qui mal y pense (honas sois-se-nous-pense.)</i> May evil happen to him who evil thinks. <i>Ich dien (ib-deen.)</i> I serve. <i>Incognito.</i> Disguised, or Un- known. <i>In petto.</i> Hid, or in reserve. <i>Je ne sais quoi (je ne say kwei.)</i> I know not what. <i>Jeu de mots (sheu-de-mo.)</i> Play upon words. <i>Jeu d'esprit (sheu-de-spric.)</i> Play of wit. <i>L'argent (lar-chang.)</i> Money, or Silver. <i>Mal apropos (mal-ap-ro-po.)</i> Un- seasonable, or Unseasonably. <i>Mauvaise honte (mo-vais hont.)</i> Unbecoming bashfulness. <i>Nom de guerre (nony de giar.)</i> Assumed name. <i>Nonchalance (non-shal-ance.)</i> In- difference. </p>
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Outre (*oot-tray*.) Preposterous.
 Perdue (*per-dus*.) Concealed.
 Petit maitre (*petite-maitre*.) Fop.
 Protégé (*pro-te-ahay*.) A person patronized and protected.
 Rouge (*rooga*.) Red, or red paint.
 Sang froid (*sang-froau*.) Coolness.
 Sans (*sang*.) Without.
 Savant (*sav-ang*.) A learned man.
 Soi-disant (*sau-das-ang*.) Pretended.

Tapis (*tap-es*.) Carpet.
 Trait (*tray*.) Feature.
 Tête-à-tête (*tail-a-tail*.) Face to face, or Private conversation of two persons.
 Unique (*yoo-neek*.) Singular.
 Valet de chambre (*val-e-de-shamb*.) Footman.
 Vive la bagatelle (*veev-la-bag-a-tel*.) Success to trifles.
 Vive le roi (*veev-ler-roau*.) Long live the king.

EXPLANATION of LATIN Words and Phrases in common use among English Authors.

N. B. The pronunciation is the same as if the words were English; but divided into distinct syllables, and accented as below.

Ad ar-bit-ri-um. At pleasure	<i>Jesu may believe it (but I will not)</i>
Ad cap-tai'-dum. To attract	Cum mul'-tis a'-li-is. With many others
Ad in-fin'-i-tum. To infinity	Cum priv-i-le'-gi-o. With privileges
Ad lib'-it-um. At pleasure	Da'-tum, or Da'-ta. Point or points settled or determined
Ad ref-er-en'-dum. For consideration	De fac'-to. In fact
Ad va-lo'-rem. According to value	De-i gra-ti-a. By the grace or favour of God
A for-tio'-ri. With stronger reason	De ju'-re. By right
A'-li-as. Otherwise	De-sunt o-mn'-e-ra. The rest is wanting
Al'-i-bi. Elsewhere, or Proof of having been elsewhere	Dom'-in-e di'-ri-ge-non. O Lord direct us
Al'-ma ma'-ter. University	Dram'-a-tis per-so'-nae. Characters represented
Ang'-li-ce. In English	Du-ran'-te be'-ne plac'-i-to. During pleasure
A pos-te ri-o'-ri. From a latter reason, or Behind	Du-ran'-te vi'-ta. During life
A pri-o'-ri. From a prior reason	Er'-go. Therefore
Ar-ca'-na. Secrets	Er-ra'-ta. Errors
Ar-ca'-num. Secret	Est-o per-pot'-u-a. May it last for ever
Ar-gu-men'-tum ad hom'-in-em. Personal argument	Ex. Lats. As, The ex-minister means The late minister
Ar-gu-men'-tum bac-u-li'-num. Argument of blows	Ex of-fi-cio'-i-o. Officially
Au'-di al'-to-ram par'-tem. Hear both sides	Ex par'-te. On the part of, or on side
Bo'-na fi'-de. In reality	Fac sim'-i-le. Exact copy or resemblance
Cae-o-e'-thes scri-ben'-di. Passion for writing	
Coin'-pos men'-tis. In one's sense	
Or dat, or Cre-dat Ju-dic'-us. A	

Fe'-lo de se. *Self-murderer*
 Fi'-at. *Let it be done, or said*
 Fi'-nis. *End*
 Gra'-tis. *For nothing*
 Ib'-i-dem. *In the same place*
 I'-dem. *The same*
 Id est. *That is*
 Im-pri-ma'-tur. *Let it be printed*
 Im-pri'-mis. *In the first place*
 In coe'-lo qui'-ea. *There is rest in heaven*
 In for'-ma pa'-per-is. *As a paper, or poor person*
 In com-men'-dam. *For a time*
 In pro'-pri-a per-so'-na. *In person*
 In sta'-tu quo. *In the former state*
 In ter-ro'-rem. *As a warning*
 Ip'-se dix'-it. *Here assertion*
 Ip'-so fac'-to. *By the mere fact*
 I'-tem. *Also, or Article*
 Ju'-re di-vi'-no. *By divine right*
 Lo-cum te'-nens. *Deputy*
 Mag-na char'-ta (kar'-ta.) *The great charter of England*
 Me-men'-to mo'-ri. *Remember that thou must die*
 Me'-um and tu'-um. *Mine and thine*
 Mul-tum in par-vo. *Much in a small space*
 Ne'-mo me im-pu'-ne la-cus'-set. *Nobody shall provoke me with impunity*
 Ne plus ul'-tra. *No farther, or Greatest extent*
 No'-lens vo'-lens. *Willing or not*
 Non com'-pos, or Non com-pos men'-tis. *Out of one's senses*
 O tem-po-ra, O mo'-res. *O the times, O the manners*
 Om'-nes. *All*
 O'-nus. *Burden*
 Pas'-sim. *Every where*
 Per se. *Alone, or By itself*
 Pro bo'-no pub'-li-co. *For the public benefit*

Pro and con. *For and against*
 Pro for'-ma. *For form sake*
 Pro hac vi'-ce. *For this time*
 Pro re na'-ta. *For the occasion*
 Pro tem'-po-ra. *For the time, or For a time*
 Quis sep-a-ra-bit. *Who shall separate us*
 Quo an'-i-mo. *Intention*
 Quo-ad. *As to*
 Quon'-dam. *Former*
 Ra-qui-es-cat in pa'-ce. *May he rest in peace*
 Re-sur'-gam. *I shall rise again*
 Rex. *King*
 Scan'-da-lum mag-na-tum. *Scandal against the nobility*
 Sem'-per e-a'-dem, or sem'-per i'-dem. *Always the same*
 Se-ri-a'-tim. *In regular order*
 Si'-ne di'-e. *Without mentioning any particular day*
 Si'-ne qua non. *Indispensable requisite, or condition*
 Spec'-tas et tu spec'-tab'-e-re. *You see and you will be seen*
 Su'-igen'-e-ria. *Singular, or Unparalleled*
 Sum'-mum bo'-num. *Greatest good*
 Tri-a jun'-ta in u'-no. *Three joined in one*
 U'-na vo'-ce. *Unanimously*
 U'-ti-le dul'-ci. *Utility with pleasure*
 Va'-de me'-cum. *Constant companion*
 Vel'-u-ti in spec'-u-lum. *As in a looking-glass*
 Ver'-sus. *Against*
 Vi'-a. *By the way of*
 Vi'-ce. *In the room of*
 Vi'-ce ver'-sa. *The reverse*
 Vi'-de. *See*
 Vi-vant rex et re-gi'-na. *Long live the king and queen*
 Val'-go. *Commonly*

154 Abbreviations.—Figures and Numbers.

Abbreviations commonly used in Writing and Printing.

A. B. or B. A. (<i>ar-ti-um bac-ca-lau'-re-us</i> .) Bachelor of arts	l. e. (<i>id est</i> .) That is
A. D. (<i>an-no Dom-in-i</i> .) In the year of our Lord	Inst. Instant, or Of this month
A. U. C. (<i>an-no ur-bis con-di-ta</i> .) In the year of Rome	Knt. Knight
Bart. Baronet	K. B. Knight of the Bath
B. D. (<i>bac-ca-lau'-re-us div-in-i-ta'-tis</i> .) Bachelor of divinity	K. G. Knight of the Garter
B. M. (<i>bac-ca-lau'-re-us med-i-ci-næ</i> .) Bachelor of medicine	LL. D. (<i>le'-gum latorum doc-tor</i> .) Doctor of laws
Co. Company	M. D. (<i>med-i-ci-næ doc-tor</i> .) Doctor of medicine
D. D. (<i>div-in-i-ta'-tis doc-tor</i> .) Doctor in divinity	Mem. (<i>me-men-to</i> .) Remember
Do. (Ditto.) The like	M. B. (<i>med-i-ci-næ bac-ca-lau'-re-us</i> .) Bachelor of medicine
F. A. S. (<i>fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis an-ti-quar-i-o-rum so-ci-us</i> .) Fellow of the antiquarian society	Messrs. or MM. Messieurs, or Misters
F. L. S. (<i>fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis Lin-næ-anæ so-ci-us</i> .) Fellow of the Linnæan society	M. P. Member of Parliament
F. R. S. (<i>fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis re-gi-æ so-ci-us</i> .) Fellow of the royal society.	N. B. (<i>no'-ta be'-ne</i> .) Take notice
F.S.A. Fellow of the society of arts	Nem. Con., or Nem. diss., (<i>nem'-i-ne con-tra-di-cen'-to</i> , or <i>nem'-i-ne dis-sen-ti-en-te</i> .) Unanimously
G. E. (<i>Georgius rex</i> .) George king	No. (<i>nu'-me-ro</i> .) Number
	P. M. (<i>post me-rid-i-em</i> .) Afternoon
	St. Saint, or Street
	Ult. (<i>ul'-ti-mo</i> .) Last, or of last month
	Viz. (<i>vi-del-i-cet</i> .) Namely
	&c. (<i>et-er-a</i> .) And so on, And such like, or, And the rest

FIGURES AND NUMBERS.

Arabic	Roman	Ar.	Rom.	Ar.	Rom.
One .....1	I. Fourteen....14	XIV.	Seventy .....70	LXX.	
Two .....2	II. Fifteen ....15	XV.	Eighty .....80	LXXX.	
Three.....3	III. Sixteen ....16	XVI.	Ninety .....90	XC.	
Four.....4	IV. Seventeen ..17	XVII.	One hundred..100	C.	
Five.....5	V. Eighteen ....18	XVIII.	Two hundred..200	CC.	
Six .....6	VI. Nineteen....19	XIX.	Three hundred.300	CCC.	
Seven.....7	VII. Twenty ....20	XX.	Four hundred.400	CCC.	
Eight.....8	VIII. Twenty-one 21	XXI.	Five hundred..500	D.	
Nine ....9	IX. Twenty-five 25	XXV.	Six hundred...600	DC.	
Ten ....10	X. Thirty.....30	XXX.	Seven hundred700	DCC.	
Eleven..11	XI. Forty.....40	XL.	Eight hundred800	DCCC.	
Twelve..12	XII. Fifty.....50	L.	Nine hundred.900	DCCCC.	
Thirteen13	XIII. Sixty .....60	LX.	One thousand 1000	M.	
One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty. 1840.				MDCCCXL.	

Numbers.

Printing.

What is
or Of this month
) In the same

of the Bath
of the Garter
m lalarum doc-

of laws
ci-na doc-tor.)

icine
to.) Remember
na bac-ca-lus-
or of medicine
Messieurs, or

of Parliament
(s.) Take notice
n. diss., (nem'i-
to, or nem'i-ne
Unanimously
Number
id-i-om.) Af-

et
Last, or of last

Namely
nd so on, And
d the rest

Ar. Rom.
...70 LXX.
...80 LXXX.
...90 XC.
...100 C.
...200 CC.
...300 CCC.
...400 CCC.
...500 D.
...600 DC.
...700 DCC.
...800 DCCC.
...900 DCCCC.
...000 M.
MDCCCXL

A Complete Set of ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

CHARACTERS.

=Equal.	× Multiplied by.	∴ So is.	1/3 One third.
-Minus, or less.	+ Divided by.	∴ To.	1/2 Half.
+Plus, or more.	: Is to	1/4 Quarter.	3/4 3 Quarters.

Money Table.

s. d.	£. s.
12 pence is 1 0	20 shills. 1 0
30.....1 8	30.....1 10
40.....2 0	40.....2 0
50.....2 6	50.....2 10
60.....3 0	60.....3 0
70.....3 6	70.....3 10
80.....4 0	80.....4 0
90.....4 6	90.....4 10
100.....5 0	100.....5 0
110.....5 6	110.....5 10
120.....6 0	120.....6 0
130.....6 6	130.....6 10
140.....7 0	140.....7 0
150.....7 6	150.....7 10
160.....8 0	160.....8 0
170.....8 6	170.....8 10
180.....9 0	180.....9 0
190.....9 6	190.....9 10
200.....10 0	200.....10 0

s. d.
Half a Crown is . . . 2 6
A Crown 5 0
Half-a-Guinea . . . 10 6
A Guinea 21 0
A Sovereign 20 0
A Half-Sovereign . . 10 0
A Noble 6 8
A Mark 13 4

Practice Tables.

£. s. d. a Pound	1/2 a Shilling
10 0 is 1/2	1 is 1/2
6 8 . . . 1/4	4 . . . 1/2
5 0 . . . 3/4	3 . . . 1/2
2 4 . . . 1/2	2 . . . 1/2
2 6 . . . 1 1/4	1 1/2 . . . 1/2
1 8 . . . 1 1/2	1 . . . 1/2

Troy Weight.

24 Grains make 1 Pennyweight
20 Pennyweights 1 Ounce
12 Ounces 1 Pound

Multiplication Table.

Twice	3 are	4 5 times	6 are	40
2.....6	3.....9	4.....10	5.....11	6.....12
3.....9	4.....12	5.....15	6.....18	7.....21
4.....12	5.....15	6.....18	7.....21	8.....24
5.....15	6.....18	7.....21	8.....24	9.....27
6.....18	7.....21	8.....24	9.....27	10.....30
7.....21	8.....24	9.....27	10.....30	11.....33
8.....24	9.....27	10.....30	11.....33	12.....36
9.....27	10.....30	11.....33	12.....36	13.....39
10.....30	11.....33	12.....36	13.....39	14.....42
11.....33	12.....36	13.....39	14.....42	15.....45
12.....36	13.....39	14.....42	15.....45	16.....48
13.....39	14.....42	15.....45	16.....48	17.....51
14.....42	15.....45	16.....48	17.....51	18.....54
15.....45	16.....48	17.....51	18.....54	19.....57
16.....48	17.....51	18.....54	19.....57	20.....60
17.....51	18.....54	19.....57	20.....60	21.....63
18.....54	19.....57	20.....60	21.....63	22.....66
19.....57	20.....60	21.....63	22.....66	23.....69
20.....60	21.....63	22.....66	23.....69	24.....72
21.....63	22.....66	23.....69	24.....72	25.....75
22.....66	23.....69	24.....72	25.....75	26.....78
23.....69	24.....72	25.....75	26.....78	27.....81
24.....72	25.....75	26.....78	27.....81	28.....84
25.....75	26.....78	27.....81	28.....84	29.....87
26.....78	27.....81	28.....84	29.....87	30.....90
27.....81	28.....84	29.....87	30.....90	31.....93
28.....84	29.....87	30.....90	31.....93	32.....96
29.....87	30.....90	31.....93	32.....96	33.....99
30.....90	31.....93	32.....96	33.....99	34.....102
31.....93	32.....96	33.....99	34.....102	35.....105
32.....96	33.....99	34.....102	35.....105	36.....108
33.....99	34.....102	35.....105	36.....108	37.....111
34.....102	35.....105	36.....108	37.....111	38.....114
35.....105	36.....108	37.....111	38.....114	39.....117
36.....108	37.....111	38.....114	39.....117	40.....120
37.....111	38.....114	39.....117	40.....120	41.....123
38.....114	39.....117	40.....120	41.....123	42.....126
39.....117	40.....120	41.....123	42.....126	43.....129
40.....120	41.....123	42.....126	43.....129	44.....132
41.....123	42.....126	43.....129	44.....132	45.....135
42.....126	43.....129	44.....132	45.....135	46.....138
43.....129	44.....132	45.....135	46.....138	47.....141
44.....132	45.....135	46.....138	47.....141	48.....144
45.....135	46.....138	47.....141	48.....144	49.....147
46.....138	47.....141	48.....144	49.....147	50.....150
47.....141	48.....144	49.....147	50.....150	51.....153
48.....144	49.....147	50.....150	51.....153	52.....156
49.....147	50.....150	51.....153	52.....156	53.....159
50.....150	51.....153	52.....156	53.....159	54.....162
51.....153	52.....156	53.....159	54.....162	55.....165
52.....156	53.....159	54.....162	55.....165	56.....168
53.....159	54.....162	55.....165	56.....168	57.....171
54.....162	55.....165	56.....168	57.....171	58.....174
55.....165	56.....168	57.....171	58.....174	59.....177
56.....168	57.....171	58.....174	59.....177	60.....180
57.....171	58.....174	59.....177	60.....180	61.....183
58.....174	59.....177	60.....180	61.....183	62.....186
59.....177	60.....180	61.....183	62.....186	63.....189
60.....180	61.....183	62.....186	63.....189	64.....192
61.....183	62.....186	63.....189	64.....192	65.....195
62.....186	63.....189	64.....192	65.....195	66.....198
63.....189	64.....192	65.....195	66.....198	67.....201
64.....192	65.....195	66.....198	67.....201	68.....204
65.....195	66.....198	67.....201	68.....204	69.....207
66.....198	67.....201	68.....204	69.....207	70.....210
67.....201	68.....204	69.....207	70.....210	71.....213
68.....204	69.....207	70.....210	71.....213	72.....216
69.....207	70.....210	71.....213	72.....216	73.....219
70.....210	71.....213	72.....216	73.....219	74.....222
71.....213	72.....216	73.....219	74.....222	75.....225
72.....216	73.....219	74.....222	75.....225	76.....228
73.....219	74.....222	75.....225	76.....228	77.....231
74.....222	75.....225	76.....228	77.....231	78.....234
75.....225	76.....228	77.....231	78.....234	79.....237
76.....228	77.....231	78.....234	79.....237	80.....240
77.....231	78.....234	79.....237	80.....240	81.....243
78.....234	79.....237	80.....240	81.....243	82.....246
79.....237	80.....240	81.....243	82.....246	83.....249
80.....240	81.....243	82.....246	83.....249	84.....252
81.....243	82.....246	83.....249	84.....252	85.....255
82.....246	83.....249	84.....252	85.....255	86.....258
83.....249	84.....252	85.....255	86.....258	87.....261
84.....252	85.....255	86.....258	87.....261	88.....264
85.....255	86.....258	87.....261	88.....264	89.....267
86.....258	87.....261	88.....264	89.....267	90.....270
87.....261	88.....264	89.....267	90.....270	91.....273
88.....264	89.....267	90.....270	91.....273	92.....276
89.....267	90.....270	91.....273	92.....276	93.....279
90.....270	91.....273	92.....276	93.....279	94.....282
91.....273	92.....276	93.....279	94.....282	95.....285
92.....276	93.....279	94.....282	95.....285	96.....288
93.....279	94.....282	95.....285	96.....288	97.....291
94.....282	95.....285	96.....288	97.....291	98.....294
95.....285	96.....288	97.....291	98.....294	99.....297
96.....288	97.....291	98.....294	99.....297	100.....300

Squares and Cube Numbers.

Nos.	Squares.	Cubes.
2	4	8
3	9	27
4	16	64
5	25	125
6	36	216
7	49	343
8	64	512
9	81	729
10	100	1000

Arithmetical Tables.

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 Drains	make	1 Ounce
16 Ounces	.....	1 Pound
28 Pounds	.....	1 Quarter
4 Quarters or 112 lb.	.....	1 Hund. wt.
20 Hund. wt.	.....	1 Ton

Bread.

A Peck loaf weighs	17	6
A Half Peck	8	11
A Quartern	4	5

Wine Measure.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	.....	1 Gallon
10 Gallons	.....	1 Anker
81½ Gallons	.....	1 Barrel
42 Gallons	.....	1 Tierce
48 Gallons	.....	1 Hogshead
64 Gallons	.....	1 Puncheon
2 Hogsheads	.....	1 Pipe
2 Pipes	.....	1 Ton

Hay.

A Load contains	36	Trusses
A Truss weighs	56	Pounds

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 Grains	make	1 Scruple
3 Scruples	.....	1 Dram
8 Drams	.....	1 Ounce
12 Ounces	.....	1 Pound

Long Measure.

4 Inches	make	1 Hand
12 Inches	.....	1 Foot
3 Feet	.....	1 Yard
6 Feet	.....	1 Fathom
5½ Yards	.....	1 Rod or Pole
40 Poles	.....	1 Furlong
6 Furlongs	.....	1 Mile
3 Miles	.....	1 League
69½ Miles	.....	1 Degree

Square Measure.

144 Square Inches	1 Square Foot
9 Square Feet	1 Square Yard
80½ Square Yards	1 Square Pole
40 Square Poles	1 Square Rood
4 Square Roods	1 Square Acre
640 Square Acres	1 Square Mile

Cubic Measure.

728 Cubic Inches	1 Cubic Foot
27 Cubic Feet	1 Cubic Yard

Cloth Measure.

2½ Inches	make	1 Nail
4 Nails	.....	1 Quarter
4 Qrs. or 36 inches	.....	1 Yard
5 Quarters	.....	1 Ell

Ale and Beer Measure.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	.....	1 Gallon
8 Gallons	.....	1 Firkin Ale
9 Gallons	.....	1 Firkin Beer
2 Firkins	.....	1 Kilderkin
2 Kilderkins	.....	1 Barrel
54 Gallons	.....	1 Hogshead
2 Hogsheads	.....	1 Butt

Dry Measure.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart
4 Quarts	.....	1 Gallon
2 Gallons	.....	1 Peck
4 Pecks	.....	1 Bushel
8 Bushels, or 2 Sacks	.....	1 Quarter
86 Bushels	.....	1 Chaldron

Time.

60 Seconds	make	1 Minute
60 Minutes	.....	1 Hour
24 Hours	.....	1 Day
7 Days	.....	1 Week
4 Weeks	.....	1 lunar Month
12 Calendar Months, or 365 Days and 6 Hours,	.....	make 1 Year

Paper and Books.

24 Sheets	... 1 Quire
20 Quires	... 1 Ream
2 Reams	... 1 Bundle
4 Pages	... 1 Sheet Folio
8 Pages	... 1 Sheet Quarto
16 Pages	... 1 Sheet Octavo
24 Pages	... 1 Sheet Duodecimo
36 Pages	... 1 Sheet Eighteens

The Months.

Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
February hath twenty-eight alone,
And all the rest have thirty-one;
Except in leap-year, at which time
February has twenty-nine.

Measure.
 1 Nail
 ... 1 Quarter
 1 Yard
 ... 1 Ell

Measure.
 1 Quart
 1 Gallon
 1 Firkin Ale
 1 Firkin Beer
 1 Kilderkin
 1 Barrel
 1 Hogshead
 1 Butt

Measure.
 1 Quart
 ... 1 Gallon
 ... 1 Peck
 ... 1 Bushel
 1 Quarter
 ... 1 Chaldron

1 Minute
 1 Hour
 1 Day
 1 Week
 1 Lunar Month
 1 Year, or 365 Days
 1 Year

Books.
 1 Folio
 1 Quarto
 1 Octavo
 1 Duodecimo
 1 Eighteens

1 September,
 1 November;
 1 Eightalone,
 1 thirty-one;
 1 which time
 1 twenty-nine.

THE CHURCH CATECHISM.

Question. What is your name?

Answer. N. or M.

Q. Who gave you this name?

A. My godfathers and my godmothers in my Baptism; wherein I was made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven.

Q. What did your godfathers and godmothers then for you?

A. They did promise and vow three things in my name. First, that I should renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh. Secondly, that I should believe all the articles of the Christian faith. And, thirdly, that I should keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of my life.

Q. Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe and to do as they have promised for thee?

A. Yes, verily; and by God's help, so I will. And I heartily thank our heavenly Father, that he hath called me to this state of salvation, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. And I pray unto God to give me his grace, that I may continue in the same unto my life's end.

Catechist. Rehearse the articles of thy belief.

A. I believe in God the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth. And in Jesus Christ, his only Son our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried. He descended into hell; the third day he rose again from the dead: He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy catholic church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn in these articles of thy belief?

A. First, I learn to believe in God the Father, who hath made me and all the world.

Secondly, in God the Son, who hath redeemed me and all mankind.

Thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth me and all the elect people of God.

Q. You said that your godfathers and godmothers did promise for you, that you should keep God's commandments. Tell me how many there be.

A. Ten.

Q. Which be they?

A. The same which God spake in the twentieth chapter of Exodus; saying, I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the land of Egypt, and out of the house of bondage.

I. Thou shalt have no other Gods but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them: for I, the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers

unto the third and fourth

generation of them that hate me; and shew mercy unto thousands in them that love me and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work; thou and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is; and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn by these commandments?

A. I learn two things; my duty towards God, and my duty towards my neighbour.

Q. What is thy duty towards God?

A. My duty towards God is to believe in him; to fear him; and to love him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength: to worship him, to give him thanks, to put my whole trust in him, to call upon him, to honour his holy name, and his word, and to serve him truly all the days of my life.

Q. What is thy duty towards thy neighbour?

A. My duty towards my neighbour is to love him as myself, and to do to all men, as I would they should do unto me; to love, honour, and succour my father and mother; to honour and obey the Queen, and all that are put in authority under her; to submit myself to all my governors, teachers, spiritual pastors, and masters; to order myself lowly and reverently to all my betters; to hurt nobody by word or deed; to be true and just in all my dealings; to bear no malice nor hatred in my heart; to keep my hands from picking and stealing, and my tongue from evil-speaking, lying, and slandering; to keep my body in temperance, soberness and chastity; not to covet or desire other men's goods; but to learn and labour truly to get mine own living, and to do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me.

Catechist. My good child, know this, that thou art not able to do these things of thyself, nor to walk in the commandments of God, and to serve him without his special grace, which thou must learn at all times to call forth by diligent prayer. Let me hear, therefore, if thou canst say the Lord's prayer?

A. Our father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us

this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

Q. What desirest thou of God in this prayer?

A. I desire my Lord God our heavenly Father, who is the giver of all goodness, to send his grace unto me and to all people; that we may worship him, serve him, and obey him as we ought to do, and pray unto God, that he will send us all things that be needful, both for our souls and bodies; and that he will be merciful unto us and forgive us our sins; and that it will please him to save and defend us in all dangers, ghostly and bodily; and that he will keep us from all sin and wickedness, and from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting death. And this I trust he will do of his mercy and goodness, through our Lord Jesus Christ; and therefore I say Amen, so be it.

Q. How many sacraments hath Christ ordained in his Church?

A. Two only, as generally necessary to salvation; that is to say, baptism, and the supper of the Lord.

Q. What meanest thou by this word sacrament?

A. I mean an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof.

Q. How many parts are there in a sacrament?

A. Two, the outward visible sign, and the inward spiritual grace.

Q. What is the outward visible sign or form in baptism?

A. Water, wherein the person is baptized in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Q. What is the inward and spiritual Grace?

A. A death unto sin, and a new birth unto righteousness; for being by nature born in sin, and the children of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace.

Q. What is required of persons to be baptized?

A. Repentance, whereby they forsake sin; and faith, whereby they steadfastly believe the promises of God made to them in that sacrament.

Q. Why then are infants baptized, when by reason of their tender age they cannot perform them?

A. Because they promise them both by their sureties; which promise, when they come to age, themselves are bound to perform.

Q. Why was the sacrament of the Lord's supper ordained?

A. For the continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby.

Q. What is the outward part, or sign, of the Lord's supper?

A. Bread and wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

Q. What is the inward part, or thing signified?

A. The body and blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's supper.

Q. What are the benefits whereof we are partakers thereby?

A. The strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the body and blood of Christ, as our bodies are by the bread and wine.

Q. What is required of them, who come to the Lord's supper?

A. To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of

their former sins: steadfastly purposing to lead a new life: have a lively faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his death, and be in charity with all men.

A FIRST CATECHISM, by DR. WATTS.

QUESTION. Can you tell me, child, who made you?—**ANSWER.** The great God, who made heaven and earth.

Q. What doth God do for you?—**A.** He keeps me from harm by night and by day, and is always doing me good.

Q. And what must you do for this great God, who is so good to you?—**A.** I must learn to know him first, and then I must do every thing to please him.

Q. Where doth God teach us to know him and to please him?—**A.** In his holy word, which is contained in the Bible.

Q. Have you learned to know who God is?—**A.** God is a spirit; and though we cannot see him, yet he sees and knows all things, and he can do all things.

Q. What must you do to please him?—**A.** I must do my duty both towards God, and towards man.

Q. What is your duty to God?—**A.** My duty to God, I to fear him, and honour him, to love and serve him, to pray to him, and to praise him.

Q. What is your duty to man?—**A.** My duty to man, is to obey my parents, to speak the truth always, and to be honest and kind to all.

Q. What good do you hope for by seeking to please God?—**A.** Then I shall be a child of God, and have God for my father and my friend for ever.

A. And what if you do not fear God, nor love him, nor seek to please him?—**A.** Then I shall be a wicked child, and the great God will be very angry with me.

Q. Why are you afraid of God's anger?—**A.** Because he can kill my body, and he can make my soul miserable after my body is dead.

Q. But have you never done any thing to make God angry with you already?—**A.** Yes, I fear I have too often sinned against God, and deserved his anger.

Q. What do you mean by sinning against God?—**A.** To sin against God is to do any thing that God forbids me, or not to do what God commands me.

Q. And what must you do to be saved from the anger of God, which your sins have deserved?—**A.** I must be sorry for my sins; I must pray to God to forgive me what is past, and to serve him better for the time to come.

Q. Will God forgive you if you pray for it?—**A.** I hope he will forgive me, if I trust in his mercy, for the sake of what Jesus Christ has done, and what he has suffered.

Q. Do you know who Jesus Christ is?—**A.** He is God's own Son; who came down from heaven to save us from our sins and from God's anger.

Q. What has Christ done towards the saving of men?—**A.** He obeyed the law of God himself, and hath taught us to obey it also.

Catechism of Scripture Names.

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Q. And what hath Christ suffered in order to save men?—A. He died for sinners who have broken the law of God, and who deserved to die themselves.

Q. Where is Jesus Christ now?—A. He is alive again, and gone to heaven; to provide there for all that serve God, and love his Son Jesus.

Q. Can you of yourself love and serve God and Christ?—A. No; I cannot do it of myself, but God will help me by his own Spirit, if I ask him for it.

Q. Will Jesus Christ ever come again?—A. Christ will come again, and call me and all the world to account for what we have done.

Q. For what purpose is this account to be given?—A. That the children of God, as well as the wicked, may all receive according to their works.

Q. What must become of you if you are wicked?—A. If I am wicked, I shall be sent down to everlasting fire in hell, among wicked and miserable creatures.

Q. And whither will you go if you are a child of God?—A. If I am a child of God, I shall be taken up to heaven, and dwell there with God and Christ for ever. *Amen.*

Scripture Names in the Old Testament, by DR. WATTS.

QUESTION. Who was Adam?—ANSWER. The first man that God made, and the father of us all.

Q. Who was Eve?—A. The first woman, and she was the mother of us all.

Q. Who was Cain?—A. Adam's eldest son, and he killed his brother Abel.

Q. Who was Abel?—A. A better man than Cain, and therefore Cain hated him.

Q. Who was Enoch?—A. The man who pleased God, and he was taken up to heaven without dying.

Q. Who was Noah?—A. The good man who was saved when the world was drowned.

Q. Who was Job?—A. The most patient man under pains and losses.

Q. Who was Abraham?—A. The pattern of believers, and the friend of God.

Q. Who was Isaac?—A. Abraham's son, according to God's promise.

Q. Who was Sarah?—A. Abra-

ham's wife, and she was Isaac's mother.

Q. Who was Jacob?—A. Isaac's younger son, and he craftily obtained his father's blessing.

Q. What was Israel?—A. A new name that God gave himself to Jacob.

Q. Who was Joseph?—A. Israel's beloved son, but his brethren hated him, and sold him.

Q. Who were the twelve Patriarchs?—A. The twelve sons of Jacob, and the fathers of the people of Israel.

Q. Who was Pharaoh?—A. The king of Egypt, who destroyed the children; and he was drowned in the Red Sea.

Q. Who was Moses?—A. The deliverer and lawgiver of the people of Israel.

Q. Who was Aaron?—A. Moses' brother, and he was the first high-priest of Israel.

Q. Who were the Priests?—A. They who offered sacrifices to God, and taught his laws to men.

Q. Who was Joshua?—A. The leader of Israel when Moses was dead, and he brought them into the promised land.

Q. Who was Samson?—A. The strongest man, and he slew a thousand of his enemies with a jaw-bone.

Q. Who was Eli?—A. He was a good old man, but God was angry with him for not keeping his children from wickedness.

Q. Who was Samuel?—A. The prophet whom God called when he was a child.

Q. Who were the Prophets?—A. Persons whom God taught to foretell things to come, and to make known his mind to the world.

Q. Who was David?—A. The man after God's own heart, who was raised from a shepherd to be a king.

Q. Who was Goliath?—A. The giant whom David slew with a sling and a stone.

Q. Who was Absalom?—A. David's wicked son, who rebelled against his father, and he was killed as he hung on a tree.

Q. Who was Solomon?—A. David's beloved son, the king of Israel, and the wisest of men.

Q. Who was Josiah?—A. A very young king, whose heart was tender, and he feared God.

Q. Who was Isaiah?—A. The prophet who spoke more of Jesus Christ than the rest.

Q. Who was Elijah?—A. The prophet who was carried to heaven in a chariot of fire.

Q. Who was Elisha?—A. The prophet who was mocked by the children, and a wild bear tore them to pieces.

Q. Who was Gehazi?—A. The prophet's servant who told a lie, and he was struck with a leprosy, which could never be cured.

Q. Who was Jonah?—A. The prophet who lay three days and three nights in the belly of a fish.

Q. Who was Daniel?—A. The prophet who was saved in the lions' den, because he prayed to God.

Q. Who were Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego?—A. The three Jews who would not worship an image; and they were cast into the fiery furnace, and were not burnt.

Q. Who was Nebuchadnezzar?—A. The proud king of Babylon, who ran mad, and was driven among the beasts.

Scripture names in the New Testament.

Q. Who was Jesus Christ?—A. The Son of God, and the Saviour of men.

Q. Who was the Virgin Mary?—A. The mother of Jesus Christ, according to the flesh.

Q. Who were the Jews?—A. The family of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; and God chose them for his own people.

Q. Who were the Gentiles?—A. All the nations besides the Jews.

Q. Who was Caesar?—A. The emperor of Rome, and the Ruler of the world.

Q. Who was Herod the Great?

—A. The king of Judea, who killed all the children in a town, in hopes to kill Christ.

Q. Who was John the Baptist?—A. The prophet who told the Jews that Christ was come.

Q. Who was the other Herod?—A. The king of Galilee, who cut off John the Baptist's head.

Q. Who were the disciples of Christ?—A. Those who learnt of him as their master.

Q. Who was Nathaniel?—A. A disciple of Christ, and a man without guile.

Q. Who was Nicodemus?

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Josiah?—A. A whose heart was feared God.
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A Social or Briton's Catechism.

- A. The fearful disciple who came to Jesus by night.
Q. Who was Mary Magdalene?
 A. A great sinner, who washed Christ's feet with her tears, and wiped them with her hair.
Q. Who was Lazarus?—A. A friend of Christ, whom he raised to life, when he had been dead four days.
Q. Who was Martha?—A. La- zarus' sister, who was cumbered too much in making a feast for Christ.
Q. Who was Mary the sister of Martha?—A. The woman that chose the better part, and heard Jesus preach.
Q. Who were the Apostles?
 A. Those twelve disciples whom Christ chose for the chief minis- ters of his gospel.
Q. Who was Simon Peter?
 A. The Apostle that denied Christ and repented.
Q. Who was John?—A. The beloved apostle that leaned on the bosom of Christ.
Q. Who was Thomas?—A. The apostle who was hard to be persuaded that Christ rose from the dead.
Q. Who was Judas?—A. The wicked disciple who betrayed Christ with a kiss.
Q. Who was Oviaphas?—A. The high-priest who condemned Christ.
Q. Who was Pontius Pilate?
 A. The governor of Judea, who ordered Christ to be crucified.
Q. Who were the four Evangel- ists?—A. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; who wrote the history of Christ's life and death,
Q. Who were Ananias and Sap- phira?—A. A man and his wife who were struck dead for telling a lie.
Q. Who was Stephen?—A. The first man who was put to death for Christ's sake.
Q. Who was Apollos?—A. A warm and lively preacher of the gospel.
Q. Who was Paul?—A. A young man who was first a perse- cutor, and afterwards an apostle of Christ.
Q. Who was Dorcas?—A. A good woman, who made clothes for the poor, and she was raised from the dead.
Q. Who was Elymas?—A. A wicked man, who was struck blind for speaking against the gospel.
Q. Who was Eutychus?—A. A youth who slept at sermon; and falling down, was taken up dead.
Q. Who was Timothy?—A. A young minister, who knew the scriptures from his youth.
Q. Who was Agrippa?—A. A king, who was almost persuaded to be a Christian.

A SOCIAL, OR BRITON'S CATECHISM.

By Sir Richard Phillips.

- Q. What are your social duties?*
 A. As a subject of the Queen of England, I am bound to obey the laws of my country.
Q. Why were they made?
 A. For the protection and security of all the people.
Q. What mean you by protection?
 A. I mean protection against violence, oppression, injustices, and ungovernable passions, which would often lead men to injure and de- stroy one another, if they were not restrained by wise laws.

Q. What do you mean by security?

A. I mean the security of my property, which is the reward of my own industry, or that of my parents and ancestors, and is secured to me for my own benefit and enjoyment by the Constitution.

Q. How are the laws of England made?

A. By the three estates of the realm in parliament, consisting of Queen, Lords, and Commons; each of which must agree to every new law.

Q. What is the Queen?

A. The supreme power entrusted with the execution of the laws, the fountain of honour and mercy, the head of the church, and the director of the naval and military forces of the empire.

Q. What is the House of Lords?

A. It consists of the Archbishops and Bishops, of the Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons of the realm, and is the court of final appeal in all law-suits.

Q. What is the House of Commons?

A. It consists of 658 representatives of the people, freely and independently elected, to assist in making laws, and to grant such taxes to the crown as they deem necessary for the use of the state.

Q. What are the chief objects of the laws?

A. For the prevention of crimes, by punishment for the example of others, such as death, transportation, imprisonment, whipping and pillory.

Q. For what crimes is the punishment of death inflicted?

A. For treason, murder, house-breaking, house-burning, highway robbery, piracy, rioting, forgery, coining, robbing employers, and many other heinous crimes.

Q. How are criminals put to death?

A. By being hanged by the neck; traitors are afterwards quartered; and murderers dissected; and highway robbers and pirates, are sometimes hung in chains on gibbets.

Q. For what offences are criminals transported?

A. For buying stolen goods, for perjury, for small thefts, picking pockets, and many other crimes.

Q. Where are they transported?

A. Those who are transported for life, or for a long period, are sent to Botany Bay, a country thirteen thousand miles from England; and those for seven years, are usually kept to hard labour in prison ships.

Q. For what crimes are offenders whipped, imprisoned, or put in the pillory?

A. Chiefly for various kinds of thefts and frauds, and for not getting their livelihood in an honest way. Perjury, or false swearing, alone is now punished by being put in the pillory.

Q. How is the guilt of an offender ascertained?

A. By public trial in a court of law, in which twelve impartial persons are a sworn jury to decide truly whether they all think him guilty or not guilty.

Q. Is there no other investigation?

A. Yes, before a magistrate, when the accuser must swear that

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A Social or Briton's Catechism.

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the accused committed the crime; and afterwards before a grand jury of twenty-three gentlemen, twelve of whom must agree in opinion that he ought to be put on his trial.

Q. When and where do trials of criminals take place?

A. At Sessions held quarterly in every county-town; or at Assizes held twice in every year, before one or two of the queen's twelve judges.

Q. What becomes of a culprit after his crime has been sworn against him, before a justice of the peace, and before his trial?

A. He is allowed to give bail for his appearance, if his crime is a bailable offence; but if it is a high crime, as theft, highway robbery, house-breaking, forgery, or murder, he is committed to the county gaol, to await his trial at the next sessions or assizes.

Q. After his trial what becomes of him?

A. If he is acquitted he is set free, as soon as the jury have pronounced him NOT GUILTY. But if they find him GUILTY, he receives the sentence of the law, and is either whipped, imprisoned, transported, or hanged, unless some favourable circumstance should appear, and he should receive the queen's pardon.

Q. Does the law punish first and second offences alike?

A. Not wholly so; and where it does, for second offences there is less chance of obtaining pardon from the queen.

Q. What are the means of avoiding offences?

A. Constantly to avoid temptation, to shun bad or loose company; never to spend more than your income, never to do what your conscience tells you is wrong; and always to remember you are in the presence of God, who will punish you hereafter, if you escape the punishment of the laws in this world.

Q. What are the other motives for avoiding crimes?

A. The experience of all wicked men, that a life of crime is a life of anxiety, trouble, torment and misery, their frequent declarations that they would give the world itself to be restored to a state of innocence and virtue; and also the known fact, that content, health, cheerfulness and happiness, attend a good conscience, and an honest and virtuous life.

Q. What is a Constable?

A. An officer of the queen, who is sworn to keep the peace, and to seize all who break the peace in his presence; he also takes into custody, under the authority of the warrant of a magistrate, all persons charged with offences. While in the execution of his duty his person is held sacred, and to assault him is severely punished by the laws.

Q. What is a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace?

A. A gentleman who holds a commission from the queen, or in a corporation under some royal charter, to hear charges against offenders, and, in heinous cases, to commit them for trial; in others, when so empowered by law, to inflict small punishments. He also hears and determines questions relative to the poor, publicans, &c., and he forms part of the court of sessions before which offenders are tried.

Q. What is a Sheriff?

A. The queen's civil deputy in the county, whose duty it is to keep in safe custody, without unnecessary severity, all persons committed by justices for trial; to keep and maintain the courts of law; to summon grand and petit juries honestly and impartially; to pre-

side at county elections; to execute all writs, civil and criminal, and to put in force all the sentences of the courts of law.

Q. What is a Lord Lieutenant?

A. The queen's military deputy in the county, whose duty it is to regulate whatever regards the military force of the county.

Q. What is a Grand Jurymen?

A. A freeholder usually of 100*l.* per annum, and upwards, who is summoned by the sheriff to attend the sessions and assizes; there to hear the charges against offenders on oath, and honestly determine whether they are so satisfactorily made out, in regard both to fact and intention, as to justify the putting of the accused on his trial; which decision must be affirmed by at least twelve of the jury.

Q. What is a Petit Jurymen?

A. A freeholder of at least 10*l.* per annum, who is summoned by the sheriff to attend the sessions and assizes, and who is sworn, with eleven others, to hear and carefully weigh the evidence on every trial, and according to that evidence to declare, without fear or affection, whether he thinks the accused *guilty or not guilty*, as well in regard to the fact as the intention.

Q. Is the duty of a Jurymen important?

A. Yes—it is the most important and most sacred duty which a British subject can be called upon to perform. The life, liberty, property, honour, and happiness of individuals and families, being in the disposal of every one of the persons composing a jury: because every one must agree separately to the verdict before it can be pronounced; and because every jurymen is sworn and bound to decide, according to his own private view of the question, and not according to the views or wishes of others. A jury may be *common or special*.

Q. What is a member of Parliament?

A. A gentleman chosen freely and independently by the electors of towns or counties, on account of their high opinion of his talents and integrity, to represent them in the house of commons, or great council of the nation; where it is his duty to support the interests, liberties, and constitution of the realm.

Q. Who are Electors?

A. Persons who are authorized by law to elect members of parliament. In cities or towns they consist of freemen, burgesses or housekeepers; and in counties, of persons who possess a freehold in land or house worth forty shillings per annum. They are obliged to swear that they have not accepted or received the promise of any bribe; and, in truth, the honest performance of the duty of an elector is as important to the country, as that of a jurymen to an individual.

Q. Why are Taxes collected?

A. For the maintenance of the state; for the support of the queen's forces; for the protection of the nation against foreign invaders; and for all the purposes which are essential to the true ends of social union and the happiness of a nation. Of the nature and amount of all taxes, the glorious constitution of England makes the representatives of the people in parliament the sole arbiters and judges.

Q. What is the duty of good subjects?

A. To honour the queen and her magistrates, and obey the laws; openly to petition the queen or parliament against any real grievances,

A Table of Kings.—Prayers.

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and not to harbour or encourage disaffection; to earn by honest and useful industry, in their several callings, the means of subsistence; to maintain the public peace; to reverence and respect the duties of religion; and to perform every relative or social office, whether of father, husband, son, or brother; constable, overseer, churchwarden, juryman, or magistrate, with honour, humanity, and honesty, on all occasions *doing towards others as they would be done unto.*

KINGS and QUEENS of England, from the Conquest to 1830.

<i>Kings' Names.</i>	<i>Began their Reign.</i>	<i>Y. M.</i>	<i>Kings' Names.</i>	<i>Began their Reign.</i>	<i>Y. M.</i>
<i>The Normans.</i>			<i>The Houses united.</i>		
W. Conq.	1066 Oct. 14	20 10	Henry 7	1485 Aug. 22	23 8
W. Rufus	1087 Sept. 9	12 10	Henry 8	1509 Apr. 22	37 9
Henry 1	1100 Aug. 2	35 8	Edward 6	1547 Jan. 28	6 5
Stephen	1185 Dec. 1	18 10	Q. Mary	1558 July 6	4 4
<i>The Normans and Saxons.</i>			Q. Eliz.	1558 Nov. 17	44 4
Henry 2	1154 Oct. 25	34 8	<i>The Union of the two Crowns of England and Scotland.</i>		
Richard 1	1189 July 6	9 9	James 1	1603 Mar. 24	22 0
John	1199 Apr. 6	17 6	Charles 1	1625 Mar. 27	28 10
Henry 3	1216 Oct. 19	56 0	Charles 2	1649 Jan. 30	36 0
Edward 1	1272 Nov. 16	84 7	James 2	1685 Feb. 6	4 0
Edward 2	1307 July 7	19 6	<i>The Revolution.</i>		
Edward 3	1327 Jan. 25	50 4	W. & Ma.	1689 Feb. 13	13 0
Richard 2	1377 June 21	22 8	Q. Anne	1702 Mar. 8	12 4
<i>The House of Lancaster.</i>			George 1	1714 Aug. 1	12 10
Henry 4	1399 Sept. 29	18 5	George 2	1727 June 11	38 4
Henry 5	1413 Mar. 20	9 5	George 3	1760 Oct. 25	59 8
Henry 6	1422 Aug. 31	38 6	George 4	1820 Jan. 29	10 5
<i>The House of York.</i>			William 4	1830 June 28	
Edward 4	1461 Mar. 4	22 1	Q. Victo.	1838	
Edward 5	1483 Apr. 9	0 2	Ireland united, Jan. 1801.		
Richard 3	1483 June 22	2 2			

PRAYERS.

A Morning Prayer, to be publicly read in Schools.

O LORD, thou who hast safely brought us to the beginning of this day! defend us in the same by thy mighty power, and grant that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger; but that all our doings may be ordered by thy governance, to do always that which is righteous in thy sight.

Particularly we beg thy blessing upon our present undertakings. Prevent us, O Lord! in all our doings with thy most gracious favour, and further us with thy continual help; that in these and all our works begun, continued, and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and finally by thy mercy obtain everlasting life.

We humbly acknowledge, O Lord, our errors and misdeeds; that

Prayers for the Use of Schools.

we are unable to keep ourselves, and unworthy of thy assistance; but we beseech thee, through thy great goodness to pardon our offences, to enlighten our understanding, to strengthen our memories, to sanctify our hearts, and to guide our lives.—Help us, we pray thee, to learn and to practise those things which are good; that we may become serious Christians, and useful in the world; to the glory of thy great name, and our present and future well-being.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, and all the Royal Family. Let thy blessing be also bestowed upon all those in authority under her Majesty, in Church and State; as also upon all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school.

These prayers, both for them and ourselves, we humbly offer up in the name of thy Son Jesus Christ our Redeemer; concluding in his perfect form of words:

Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name: thy kingdom come: thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

An Evening Prayer to be publicly read in Schools.

ACCEPT, we beseech thee, O Lord! our evening sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving, for all thy goodness and loving-kindness to us, particularly for the blessings of this day; for thy gracious protection and preservation; for the opportunities we have enjoyed for the instruction and improvement of our minds; for all the comforts of this life; and the hope of life everlasting, as declared unto us by Jesus Christ our Redeemer.

Forgive, most merciful Father! we humbly pray thee, all the errors and transgressions which thou hast beheld in us the day past, and help us to express our unfeigned sorrow for what has been amiss, by our care to amend it.

What we know not, do thou teach us; instruct us in all the particulars of our duty, both towards thee and towards men; and give us grace always to do those things which are good and well-pleasing in thy sight.

Whatsoever good instructions have been here given this day, grant that they may be carefully remembered, and duly followed. And whatsoever good desires thou hast put into any of our hearts, grant that, by the assistance of thy grace, they may be brought to good effect, that thy name may have the honour; and we, with those who are assistant to us in this our work of instruction, may have comfort at the day of account.

Lighten our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord! and by thy great mercy defend us from all perils and dangers of this night. Continue to us the blessings we enjoy; and help us to testify our thankfulness of them, by a due use and improvement of them.

Bless and defend, we beseech thee, from all their enemies, our most gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, and all the Royal Family.

Bless all those in authority in church and state; together with all our friends and benefactors, particularly the conductors of this school, for whom we are bound in an especial manner to pray. Bless this and all other seminaries for religious and truly Christian education; and direct and prosper all pious endeavours for making mankind good and holy.

These praises and prayers we humbly offer up to thy divine Majesty, in the name, and as the disciples of thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord; in whose words we sum up all our desires. *Our Father, &c.*

A Mornin. Prayer to be used by a Child at Home.

GLORY to thee, O Lord! who hast preserved me from the perils of the night past, who hast refreshed me with sleep, and raised me up again to praise thy holy name.

Incline my heart to all that is good; that I may be modest and humble, true and just, temperate and diligent, respectful and obedient to my superiors; that I may fear and love thee above all things; that I may love my neighbour as myself, and do to every one as I would they should do unto me.

Bless me, I pray thee, in my learning: and help me daily to increase in knowledge, and wisdom, and all virtue.

I humbly beg thy blessing upon all our spiritual pastors and masters, all my relations and friends, [*particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house.*] Grant them whatsoever may be good for them in this life, and guide them to life everlasting.

I humbly commit myself to thee, O Lord! in the name of Jesus Christ my Saviour, and in the words which he himself hath taught me. *Our Father, &c.*

An Evening Prayer to be used by a Child at Home.

GLORY be to thee, O Lord! who hast preserved me the day past, who hast defended me from all the evils to which I am constantly exposed in this uncertain life, who hast continued my health, who hast bestowed upon me all things necessary for life and godliness.

I humbly beseech thee, O heavenly Father! to pardon whatsoever thou hast seen amiss in me this day, in my thoughts, words, or actions. Bless to me, I pray thee, whatsoever good instructions have been given me this day: help me carefully to remember them and duly to improve them: that I may be ever growing in knowledge, and wisdom, and goodness.

I humbly beg thy blessing also upon all our spiritual pastors, and masters, all my relations and friends, [*particularly my father and mother, my brothers and sisters, and every one in this house.*] Let it please thee to guide us all in this life present, and to conduct us to thy heavenly Kingdom.

I humbly commit my soul and body to thy care this night: begging thy gracious protection and blessing, through Jesus Christ our only Lord and Saviour; in whose words I conclude my prayer:
Our Father, &c.

A short Prayer on first going into the Seat at Church.

LORD! I am now in thy house; assist, I pray thee, and accept of my Services. Let thy Holy Spirit help mine infirmities: disposing my heart to seriousness, attention, and devotion: to the honour of thy holy Name, and the benefit of my soul, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. *Amen.*

Before leaving the Seat.

BLESSED be thy name, O Lord! for this opportunity of attending thee in thy house and Service. Make me, I pray thee, a doer of thy word, not a hearer only. Accept both us and our services, through our only Mediator, Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace before Meals.

SANCTIFY, O Lord! we beseech thee, these thy productions to our use, and us to thy service, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace after Meals.

BLESSED and praised be thy holy name, O Lord, for this and all thy other blessings bestowed upon us, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Weight and Value of Gold Coins Current in this Province, in Currency and Livres and Sols.

GOLD.		Weight.			Currency.			Old Curren.	
Eng. Portug. and American.		dwts.	grs.		£.	s.	d.	Liv.	Sols.
A Guinea.....		5	6		1	3	4	28	0
A half do.....		2	15		0	11	8	14	0
A third do.....		1	18		0	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
A Johannes.....		18	0		4	0	0	96	0
A half do.....		9	0		2	0	0	48	0
A Moldore.....		6	18		1	10	0	86	0
An Eagle.....		11	6		2	10	0	60	0
A half do.....		5	15		1	5	0	30	0
<i>Spanish and French.</i>									
A Doubloon.....		17	0		8	14	6	89	6
A half do.....		8	12		1	17	3	44	14
A Louis d'Or coined bef. 1793		5	4		1	2	8	27	4
A Pistole do. do.		4	4		0	18	8	21	16
The 40 francs coin. since 1792		6	6		1	16	2	48	8
The 20 francs.....		4	8		0	18	1	21	14

N. B. Two pence farthing is allowed for every grain under or over weight on English, Portuguese, and American gold; and two pence one fifth of a penny on Spanish and French. Payments in gold above £20 may be made in bulk; English, Portuguese, and American at 39s. per oz.; French and Spanish at 87s. 8d., deducting half a grain for each piece.

To turn Sterling into Currency, add one ninth part of the Sterling sum to itself, and the amount will be Currency.

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